CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

THE LITTLE ONES' LAND.

Beyond the broad river, and far, far away,
Over the hills so somber and gray,
There's a place where the sun shines all of the day—
And that is the Little-Ones' Land.

There Noah's Ark animals wander about,
And little girls' dollies can talk, sing and shout,
And the hairy toy dogs that run in and out
Are alive in the Little-Ones' Land.

The soldiers of tin, and the wooden ones, too,
Go marching along, down the roads, two by two,
They drill and they camp, and what don't they do
In the wonderful Little-Ones' Land?

You may walk through the forests as far as you please,
But you'll find only gayly bedecked Christmas trees,
All loaded with playthings that swing in the breeze
Which blows over Little-Ones' Land.

The fences are built up of peppermint creams,
Sweet lemonade flows from the springs to the streams,
And chocolate bubbles from caverns, it seems,
In the hills of the Little-Ones' Land.

But the best thing of all the good things that are said
Of this fairy-like land, where plum-cake is bread,
Is that children are never sent early to bed
In that wonderful Little-Ones' Land.

How I wish I could think of some practical plan
To again find the road—I will if I can;
I think I shall ask the Geography Man
The way to the Little-Ones' Land.
—New York Mail and Express.

LYRIC OF THE MILKMAN.

Hustlin' out at four o'clock, sir, with a dozen cows to tend,
—How'd ye like to be the milkman?
—So chilly in the tie-up that your hands will scursely bend.
Oh, don't ye sort of yearn to be the milkman?
With the winter wind ki-hootin' round the corner of the barn,
And ev'ry cow a-shiver and a-shake from stem to stern,
It sets a chap to feelin' that he doesn't give a darn,
—And that's a sassy feelin' for a milkman.

With a blizzard on the decket and the snow a-fallin' thick
How'd ye like to be the milkman?
—As stifled as a skeeter rolled inside a feather tick,
Oh, don't ye think it's fun to be the milkman?
And out before it's daylight with your nose a-turnin' blue,
And findin' as you shovel you're the first to flounder through,
It makes you love your bus'ness and your neighbor, I tell you,
—Oh, this lovely, lovely job of bein' milkman.
—Lewiston Evening Journal.

HOME FROM WILD MEADOWS

Through cool, dry dust the wagons chuckle,
Their talk subdued and grave and low,
The horses walk with heads low-swinging,
Their footfalls muffled, rhythmical and slow.
Upon the weedy load of autumn grasses
I lie at ease and watch the daylight wane;
Hearing the hum of distant thrasher
And cowbells down the dusty lane.

The darkness deepens and the stars appearing,
Line out the march of coming night,
And now I catch the farmyard's calling
And cross the kitchen's band of friendly light.
Familiar laughter wakes—the falling neckyokes rattle,
The pump gives out a welcome squeal;
The barn's gloom swallows men and cattle,
And mother's call to supper rings like a bugle's peal.
—Hamlin Garland.

Miscellany.

A MONTANA GIRL WORTH FORTY MILLIONS

Even at the Waldorf-Astoria $40,000,000 is a considerable sum of money, and when the sole heir to it is a blithesome 13-year-old girl it is small wonder that men and women ask to see her and make all sorts of inquiries about "Miss Cruse," says the New York Journal.

Colonel Cruse, her father, owns gold mines and lumber lands and cattle on a thousand hills. His wife, who was a sister of Senator Carter, of Montana, died a few years ago.

With her father she came to the Waldorf from Helena, about a week ago,

MARY CRUSE.

this little girl who had never been outside of Montana before.

She dresses very simply because "the colonel" doesn't approve of "little girls dressing too old before their time." Her light brown hair is brushed straight back from her pretty oval face, whose pretty complexion and bright red cheeks give charming evidence to the dry, health-giving climate of the Rocky mountains. Her skirt comes only to the top of her boots, and her large flowered hat is generally worn with a reckless tilt toward the back of her head.

Colonel Cruse said yesterday: "More than 20 years ago, when I was a poor man, I lived in New York on Second avenue. I came here because I wanted to see how the old town looked, and I wanted the little girl to see her father's old home."

These Technical Days.

"He murdered that song," said one critical auditor.

"Perhaps," answered the other. "But it is very careless of you to say so. He may insist on your bringing up expert handwriting testimony to prove the charge."—Washington Star.

Springing One.

Foote Light—I see they're going to put a new piece on the stage, called "The Open Door."

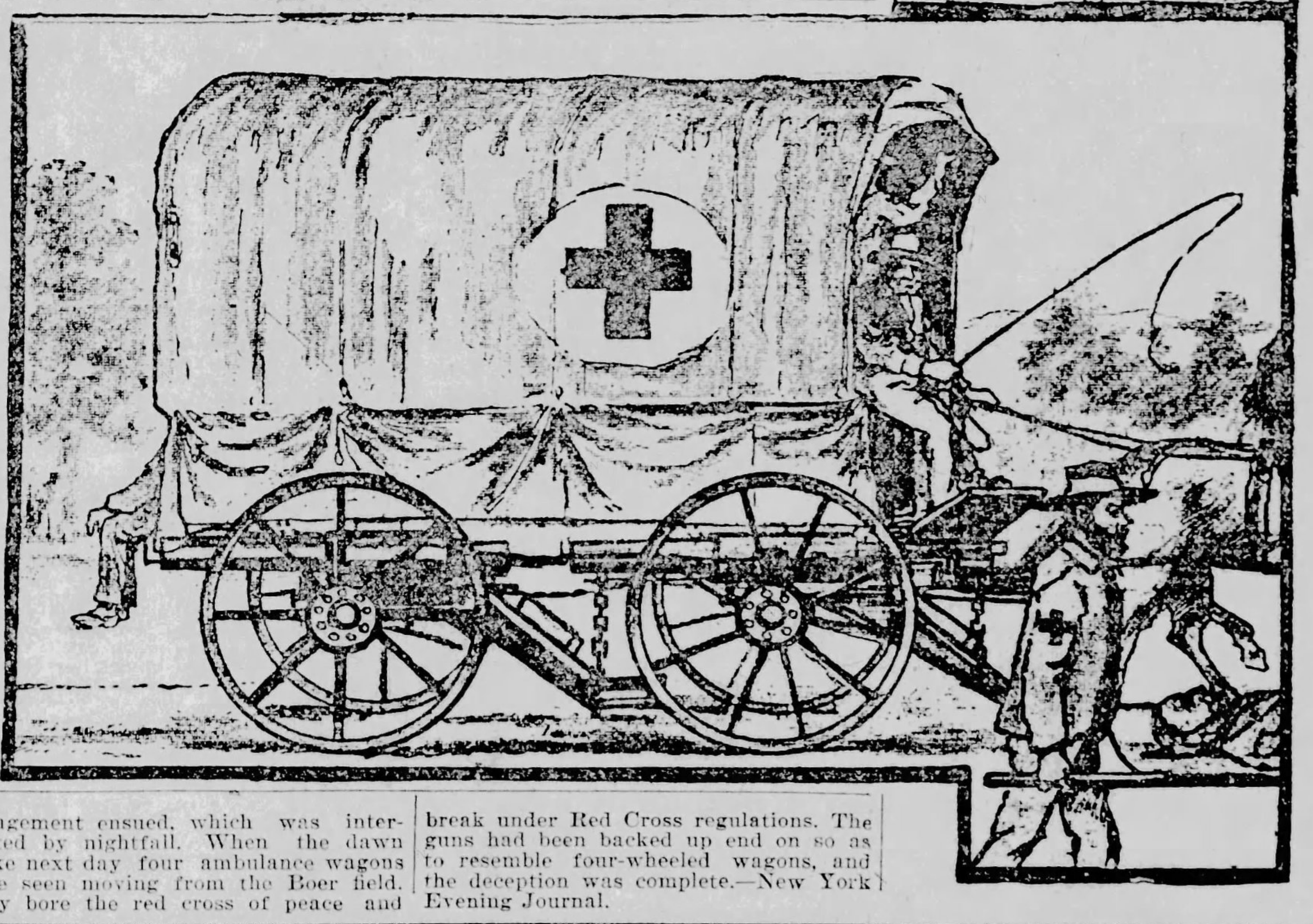
Sue Brette—It ought to go with a bang.—Yonkers Statesman.

HOW THE BOERS SAVED GUNS BY A TRICK

John Bull in all his turbulent history never encountered a more artful enemy than the Boers of the Transvaal. The people of Oom Paul have taught Tommy Atkins more craft and more strategy than he ever learned in the conquest of the Nile and the Soudan and India.

The latest stroke of genius coming from the Boer forces occurred at Colenso. It appears that the British had flanked a Boer regiment bringing up ammunition toward the Tugela. A heavy engagement ensued, which was interrupted by nightfall. When the dawn broke next day four ambulance wagons were seen moving from the Boer field. They bore the red cross of peace and were allowed to withdraw quietly.

When they were out of range and danger the engagement was resumed, and the Boers, under pretense of disintegration, scattered and fled in confusion. When the British came up to their position they found that the field pieces of the Boers were gone and that the Red Cross ambulance wagons, hidden behind the bush, had been left on the field. But the top covers were missing. They had been used to cover the field pieces, which had been driven from the field at daybreak under Red Cross regulations. The guns had been backed up end on so as to resemble four-wheeled wagons, and the deception was complete.—New York Evening Journal.



A WONDERFUL LAMP.

Philadelphia Press.

The Nernst lamp, which created quite a furore in scientific circles a few months ago, is only kept out of use because it cannot be lighted until the rod which forms part of it is first heated. Besides that, the Nernst glower under high pressure is good only for 300 hours or less. The light, however, is almost as natural as sunlight and as agreeable. The lamp consists of a rod composed of certain oxides three or four inches in length, held by metallic attachments at either end and enclosed for safety in an open glass globe.

THE PETRIFIED FOREST.

Next to the Grand Canyon It is the Territory's Most Wonderful Show.

Probably the most interesting and impressive of the natural wonders of Arizona, next to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river, is the petrified forest, which spreads its remarkable display over 100 square miles of ground in the north-eastern part of the territory. The forest is now known as the Chalcedony park, which has become a government reserve.

The immense petrified forest of Arizona has in the past few years attracted considerable attention from geologists and men interested in kindred phenomena of nature. It is said by them that there are no other similar petrifactions in the world. Several thousand acres of this forest are scattered over the sand deserts of northern Arizona, in the vicinity of Holbrook. A six-mile drive by stage coach brings the traveler to the scene.

At what is known as the first deposit several sections of land are covered with the fallen trunks of the trees, checked and broken, and up on a bluff of clay a hundred feet or more from the valley below, is the petrified tree that forms a natural bridge from one angle of the bluff to another, some fifty feet in length. This bridge is claimed to be entitled to far greater distinction than the natural bridge of Virginia. The chemistry of nature in her strange upheavals, has made of it a natural stage for many a tragic episode of the wild west. Indians and cowboys, it is alleged, have fought duels upon its most shaky supports, and there are mystic legends connected with its formation. A daredevil cowboy recently rode his cow pony across the bridge and the weight, which was supposed to be perilous in the center, did not affect it in the least.

The natural bridge of Arizona is one of the most perfect and the largest log in the forest, being over five feet through at the butt. The dirt has gradually washed away from beneath its centre, leaving both ends resting upon a sand formation. Its trunk at one end may be followed for some distance with the eye until it is completely covered again by the earth. Near the west end the great log is cracked all the way through, only its weight keeping it in place.

A person may walk in places for a hundred yards upon the trunks of the trees of the petrified forest of Arizona. The limbs seem to either have been rotted or washed away before petrifaction set in. Only a few of them can be found to-day, leaving the largest and most hardy to tell the tale of long ago. The surrounding country has the appearance of having been at one time the bottom of a large body of water; petrified bones and shells are found in great numbers, and in places the trunks of trees may be seen protruding from the broken banks of clay twenty feet under earth and underneath a ledge of sandstone.

Surrounding the petrified forest is a dreary waste known as the "Bad Lands." Not a vestige of herbage grows upon the bare hills that surround the great park. Of a dull, grayish color, they resemble the slag taken out of a coal mine more than anything else that can be brought into comparison. The large trees of the forest are broken, in most instances, in blocks of from two to three feet in length, and as round as a grindstone, and they look as symmetrical as though sawed into lengths for stove wood. The wood greatly resembles the pine, though some trees have a dull, gray color that are likened to the cottonwood of quaking aspen. Pieces are found partly petrified, though they lack the colors of pieces thoroughly petrified. All the petrified pieces are as hard, if not harder than flint, and emit sparks when struck with steel.

Seismic disturbances of the past have brought many strange forms into view. The Egyptian sphinx, or a starling likeness, is outlined in grim contour; the domes of cathedrals and great architectural masterpieces stand out against the skyline, as one looks on the merging colors of the sunset, and a great face with huge, lidded ears, seems to blink at the beholder from the top of the mesa, at the legend connects the image with their traditions of mystery. It is said that he has sat there for ages, and will continue to sit aloft forever, waiting for the world to die.—Detroit Free Press.

The Ideal and the Real.

She was a kindly faced woman, and it was easy to see that she was bubbling over with love for the little folk. She walked modestly into the office of the city editor and inquired:

"Will you please tell me which one of the staff it is that writes all those pretty little stories about children? I know he must love the little folks, because he writes such nice stories about them. I want to tell him a precious little story about my darling boy who is only—"

"That's the man over there," interrupted the city editor.

"Which, one, pray?"

"That one with the corncob pipe in his mouth and swearing at the office boy."—Omaha World-Herald.

Too Fast.

Dasherly—This is a fast age.

Downtrod—Yes; only this morning my wife wanted to know why I couldn't write checks on a typewriter.—Kansas City Independent.

Electricity Melts Wrinkles.

The advantage of the electric battery in stimulating the circulation and developing the muscles of the face and arms has been proven over and over again.

The galvanic will give better service than the faradic battery.

A first-class ten-cell galvanic battery will cost about $15—and last an entire family a lifetime.

TO DEVELOP THE MUSCLES OF THE FACE USE THE GALVANIC IN PREFERENCE TO THE FARADIC CURRENT. THREE CELLS IS A STRONG ENOUGH CURRENT. ALWAYS USE A LARGE SPONGE AND ALWAYS THE POSITIVE ELECTRODE IN CONTACT WITH THE FACE.

With the battery you will receive small sponge-covered electrodes and scarlet and green flexible cords.

You will get much better results if, instead of using these cords and the

You should not use more than three cells for the face, which is very sensitive.

When you get your battery see that you have the printed instructions which are a part of the outfit.

sponge-covered electrodes, you purchase as much rubber-covered wire as you require and an electrode for holding a big sponge.

To use the battery for giving electrical facial treatment attach a good-sized bathing sponge to the positive electrode sponge handle.

Have a bowl of water conveniently placed on the table near the battery.

Throw a small handfull of common table salt into the water, and, after attaching the negative wire to the battery, drop the electrode at the other end of the wire into the bowl of salted water.

Dip your sponge into water before you attach it to the positive electrode. Press the water out so that it does not drip.

The patient must put her hand into the bowl of water so as to establish a current.

Turn the marker on the battery to the second cell.

The current coming through the sponge will cause a pricking sensation not disagreeable.

If you think you can stand a little stronger current try these cells.

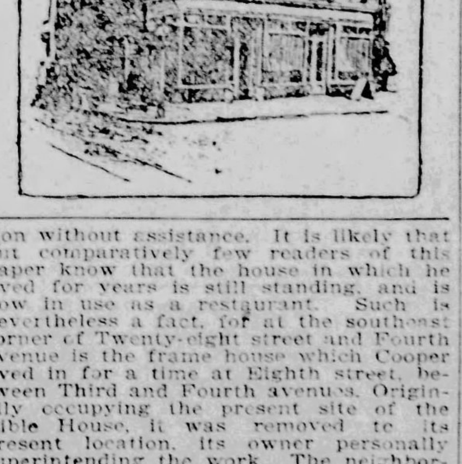
Pass the sponge attached to the positive electrode gently over the face.

You will find that with the large sponge the electricity is distributed over a greater surface and the burning sensation, so unpleasant when the small electrode is used, is obviated.

Always wash the face thoroughly before taking an electric treatment.—Harriet Hubbard Ayer, in the N. Y. Evening World.

OLD-TIME RESIDENCE OF PETER COOPER

The name of Peter Cooper is not an unfamiliar one to the present generation, though in the growing list of men who have made their mark in the city's history his has lost some of its prominence. Cooper's monument is the institution devoted to the improvement of those who have not the means to achieve an educa-



tion without assistance. It is likely that but comparatively few readers of this paper know that the house in which he lived for years is still standing, and is now in use as a restaurant. Such is nevertheless a fact, for at the southeast corner of Twenty-eight street and Fourth avenue is the frame house which Cooper lived in for a time at Eighth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Originally occupying the present site of the Bible House, it was removed to its present location, its owner personally superintending the work. The neighborhood was then sufficiently far up town to be classed as in "the country."—New York Mail and Express.

A Pertinent Inquiry.

Stout lady (at the theatre box office)—Two seats for to-night, please.

Simkins (formerly a shoe salesman)—What size, madam?—Chicago News.

POWER OF THE SPADE IN MODERN WARFARE

London Daily Mail.

Probably one of the sharpest lessons the British military authorities have learned from the Boers is the remarkable power of the spadesman as compared with the swordsman in modern warfare. Provided they are intelligently placed, the judicious digging of a few trenches carefully protected by lines of barbed wire entanglement or hastily improvised abattis, is of incalculable benefit to a regiment acting upon the defensive.

This has long been recognized upon the continent, the great armies of which are amply provided with entrenching tools. For instance, in the Austrian army 99 and in the German 100 men per company carry entrenching spades. In the French infantry each company carries 78 entrenching tools, 30 of which are loaded upon a mule; while 20 axes and 80 spades for the Russian allowance per company.

A favorite dodge is to dig a deep ditch in front of the actual position and to half fill the excavation with the entangling branches of trees. The effect of such an obstruction upon a charging enemy is most disastrous, since, the exact range having previously been measured out, the defenders have merely to pump lead into the floundering mass of men and horses until they either retire or surrender.

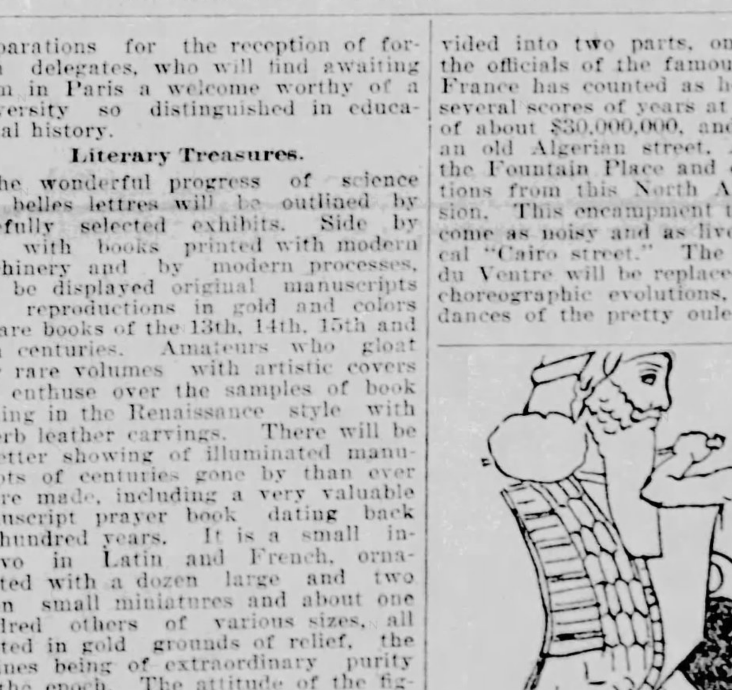
Needless to say, the great art in all entrenching is to render your diggings invisible to the enemy until he is right beneath your guns, an art, by the way, which the Boers appear to have mastered to a nicety.

Poetry, philosophy and religion are casual glimpses into the everyday substance of eternity.

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Eight hundred years ago there were schools in Paris. Long before the Cathedral of Notre Dame was built, colleges stood on the banks of the Seine. Way back in 1204, when Philip Augustus began to build the Louvre, a fortified palace surrounded by high walls with an immense tower in the center, there were 20,000 students in Paris. At this time the various colleges united and formed the university which assumed the title, "Elder Daughter of the Kings." It was not, however, until the reign of Louis IX (St. Louis) that La Sorbonne the greatest of French educational institutions came into existence. This was one of the eight new colleges that sprang up in a city whose population numbered less than 250,000. It derived its name from Robert Sorbon, the king's chaplain, and proudly looks back on a history of honor and renown covering seven hundred years. It is at La Sorbonne that the delegates from the different schools, colleges and universities of foreign countries will be received with due distinction this summer.

In the Exposition Palace of Education, Letters, Science and Art on the Champ de Mars, there will be displayed a retrospective history of many centuries of learning. The various associations of doctors, philosophers, savants and students are now making active



PAVILION OF SPAIN. PARIS EXPOSITION.

preparations for the reception of foreign delegates, who will find awaiting them in Paris a welcome worthy of a university so distinguished in educational history.

Literary Treasures.

The wonderful progress of science and belles lettres will be outlined by carefully selected exhibits. Side by side with books printed with modern machinery and by modern processes, will be displayed original manuscripts and reproductions in gold and colors of rare books of the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. Amateurs who gloat over rare volumes with artistic covers will enthuse over the samples of book binding in the Renaissance style with superb leather carvings. There will be a better showing of illuminated manuscripts of centuries gone by than ever before made, including a very valuable manuscript prayer book dating back six hundred years. It is a small in-octavo in Latin and French, ornamented with a dozen large and two dozen small miniatures and about one hundred others of various sizes, all painted in gold grounds of relief, the outlines being of extraordinary purity for the epoch. The attitude of the figures represented are graceful and free from stiffness, with a most artistic arrangement of the draperies. The expression of the faces is remarkably strong, the flesh being in ivory white, with a little vermillion on the cheeks. No absolute date of publication can be fixed on such a book as this, but the absence from the calendar and the litany of the names of the two great saints, St. Francois d' Assise and St. Dominique, the first of whom was canonized in 1228, and the latter in 1234, proves conclusively that the work appeared before the first of the above mentioned dates. The interest of amateurs of the United States in this class of work is increasing, and many of these truly artistic literary treasures find their way across the Atlantic. Such original manuscripts as "Lamenais Imitation," one hundred pages on vellum with some large compositions, several miniatures, etc., readily find purchasers at four or five thousand dollars. Many books that had belonged to the kings and queens of France are equally valuable and highly interesting both from the historical and the artistic point of view.

Teachers at Play.

But brains that work the hardest must have their play spells to relieve the tension; so a series of important fetes are being organized by the Paris Association of Students for the entertainment of the delegations who will come from the educational centers of all parts of the world. These will be given in their new home in the Latin quarter, which was recently dedicated by President Loubet, and likewise at the Grand Opera house, where special evening entertainments are being arranged, closing with a day's outing in the Park and Wood of Meudon, that pretty suburban resort from which such a magnificent view of Paris and its surroundings are obtainable.

"Boum! Boum! Allah! Allah!!"

The Algerian vendors, it is to be feared, will once again be heard within the precincts of a Paris fair. "Cairo Street," however, is a thoroughfare of the past (May Allah be praised). As there has been a "Streets of Cairo" spectacle in every important city on the face of the earth during the past ten years, the exposition managers took a solemn oath that they would have no "Turks" on the banks of the Seine. Algeria, too, and all her worshippers of Mohammed, with their slippers that are made in London, their embroideries which come from Belgium, and their toys which are "made in Germany," and all the rest of the counterfeit gewgaws which are produced in the poor quarters of Paris, were at first scheduled to be excluded also. After space was refused them on the Esplanade des Invalides and on the Champ de Mars, they reluctantly crossed the river, and finally were allowed to plant a huge tent on the lower portions of the Gardens of the Trocadero, which has developed into an Algerian village.

Algiers in Paris.

The Algerian section will have a somewhat dignified appearance, since it is divided into two parts, one reserved for the officials of the famous colony which France has counted as her property for several scores of years at an annual cost of about $30,000,000, and the other for an old Algerian street, Arabian street, the Fountain Place and other reproductions from this North African possession. This encampment threatens to become as noisy and as lively as the typical "Cairo street." The famous Danse du Ventre will be replaced by lascivious choreographic evolutions, and by sabre dances of the pretty ouled naiels, while numerous vendors in Algerian caps and gowns, and in toyful oriental armor, imitation jewelry, and Indo-Algerian stuffs and perfumes, will continue to deafen visitors with their cries of "Boum! Boum! Allah! Allah!!"

In the Palace of Furniture and Decoration, side by side with the real antique chased pieces of furniture and marvelous reproductions of the luxurious household goods of the former emperors and kings of France, will be exhibited the modern furniture, such as we use in every day life. The great poet, Victor

Furniture Fads.

Hugo, contributed in no small measure to the craze for antique furniture and bibelots of all kinds. Had it not been for him, it is certain there would never have been so many amateurs and faddists in this special branch of art. Furniture has its fashions just like ladies' gowns, and furniture has its historians who are often more exact in their dates and more precise in their descriptive details than the chroniclers of kings and queens. Thanks to this changeable fashion, it is possible for an exhibition of furniture to be exceedingly interesting, for its gets rid of the monotonous sequence of bedsteads, tables, couches, chairs, etc., which the term "furniture" at first suggests.

When Victor Hugo was a young man, he occupied a flat in one of the most aristocratic parts of Paris. The splendor of his rooms has been minutely described by his biographer, Eugene de Hirecourt, who writes amusingly of the astonishment of the poet's decorator and upholsterer when Hugo one day gave an order for the ceilings to be covered with tapestries. The new fashion which the poet tried to set proved a failure. Empire styles were the proper thing at the time, and very naturally so since France was then ruled by Napoleon III. The Louis XV and Louis XVI furniture so much in vogue at the previous date, as well as at the present time, was then despised. We may be thankful that some provident owners of rare pieces of these epochs, stored their possessions and patiently awaited the return of the old styles.

Parisian ladies tell that fashions in gowns and hats change with every new moon—a saying which many an unfortunate husband is ready to confirm. In artistic furniture, the whims of Dame Mode are not of such brief duration. It requires fully a decade and sometimes a score of years for one style to replace

Historic Furniture.

another, and visitors to the exposition will be thankful it is so when they review such striking specimens of Gallic workmen's art as the originals and reproductions of pieces used by King Louis XV.; the desks and other souvenirs of Napoleon Bonaparte; marquetry and chiffoniers which were the delight of naughty De Barry and the lovely Pompadour, and the remarkable chasing of Renaissance cabinets that stood in the Palace of Versailles and Fontainebleau.

Marquetry was a fad with women of the last century, especially with Queen Marie Antoinette and Mme. de Lamballe. Marquetry is composed of an infinite number of shreds of different colored woods, inlaid with extraordinary patience and good taste. It is executed with such deftness that it is really a mosaic in wood. In addition to these displays, the Louis XVI furniture, sumptuously enriched with foliage and mouldings and traceries in brass, will be highly appreciated. These specimens are true works of art. They were wrought with the tiniest hand saws imaginable, and joined together with a science and patience of which few workmen, except the Japanese are capable.

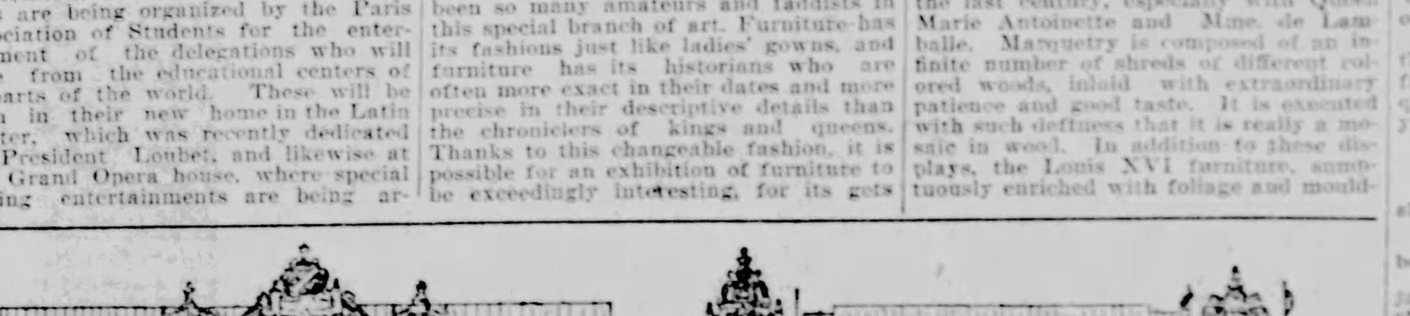
Across the exterior of the Grand Art Palace runs a most curious frieze, brilliantly colored and artistically executed by M. Edouard Fournier. It is a tribute to the art of all countries and all periods. The part of the frieze depicting Assyrian and Egyptian art has been painted from ancient documents, and is exceedingly interesting.

Frederic Mayer

(Copyright, 1900, by Baldwin & Eastman.)

CARPEAU'S CELEBRATED GROUP "DANCE." SCULPTURE AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

EGYPTIAN AND ASSYRIAN ART. FREIZE ON GRAND ART PALACE AT PARIS EXPOSITION.



PALACE OF FURNITURE AND DECORATION AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

ROUGH RIDERS IN MODERN WARFARE

Cleveland World.

Roosevelt's rough riders were so unique a feature of the war with Spain and their services were so effective in bringing the contest to a speedy and successful end, that troops similarly trained and equipped will probably take an important part in every war fought on land hereafter, as an improvement on the old style of cavalry.

Men in Phil Sheridan's command during the civil war were not selected particularly for their fine horsemanship, yet they frequently proved the value of cavalry in actual warfare. Many a sharp raid was made by this venturesome and brave general with great success, and it had much to do in terminating the great conflict.

Roosevelt's troops, every soldier picked for his ability and daring as a rider, would have made things even more uncomfortable for the Spaniards than they did had they been able to take their horses into Cuba, instead of being compelled to fight on foot.

But what they accomplished was enough to show the great value of this class of troops, and it has led to the opening in Colorado of a "school" for the training of rough riders and sharpshooters. Roosevelt was able to secure his rough riders from the plains, but the rapid growth in population of that part of the country will, ere long, exterminate the rough riders as is has the buffalo and the redskin.

This fact will make the Colorado school for rough riders and sharpshooters all the more valuable, as the young men who enter will be given the kind of training the men of the plains receive to make them daring riders.

That the school will be a success is evident from the number of prominent men who are lending their support to the enterprise. Young men from all over the country will be recruited, and Gen. Joe Wheeler will be asked to take command of the force made up of "graduates."

That England recognizes the value of the services of rough riders is evident from the fact that she has already requested permission to enter a score of young men in the school.

Danger of a Business Education.

"This love letter that you wrote to me," she said, and then paused, inquiringly.

"Well, what of it?" he asked.

"I notice," she answered, "that it has been manifolded."

"Hang it all!" he exclaimed, as he jammed his hat down on his head and started for the door, "I never did believe in giving woman a business education."—Chicago Post.

A Reminder.

"What did the minister do when you inadvertently dropped the buckshot in the plate?" asked one Kentuckian.

"He was very much annoyed," said the other. "He looked at me severely, and said that this was a church collection, not a campaign contribution."—Washington Star.

THE PREACHER AND "GOSPEL SONGS NO. 2"

This is Moulton's story—Moulton, of Standish. Moulton is a Democrat. Being a Democrat, he allows that the other side will swallow anything that the party leaders mix up for them. That is always a favorite allegation of the other side—on both sides, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Moulton says there was once an old minister of his acquaintance who believed every word there was in the Bible and everything that appeared in print with the sanction of the church. Especially did he tie to "Gospel Songs, Selected No. 2." The choir would have liked to get something a bit more up to date, but the aged minister wouldn't have it. He said that those songs had been good enough before that day, and he guessed they were good enough for the present generation.

So he continued to sing "Gospel Songs, No. 2."

One day some young scapegrace in the church pasted into that copy of the hymns devoted to the pulpit desk a printed slip of a very secular song. But so deftly was the pasting done that it would have taken a keener eye than the dim vision of the old parson to have detected the fraud.

On Sunday he opened the singing book to read the first hymn. He always opened by chance, and took the first one that came to hand. He opened to the page of deceit. He set his specs on his nose and commenced to read in a sonorous voice:

"I'm a double-jointed huckleberry aching for a fight."

The aged parson read the first line through, so sure was he of Gospel Songs No. 2," that he had never stopped to think that there could be anything wrong.

But there was snickering from the back pews—and he stopped! He looked at the line more closely. He shut the book on his finger and scrutinized the cover.

'Twas all right. The covers bore the words "Gospel Songs No. 2." It was surely his book. There were the marks of his usage. He opened again and, setting his glasses more firmly, read the second line:

"I can eat a pound of liver raw or fried."

The old parson stopped again. Judging by the laughter, muffled, but none the less distinct, there was something wrong with the hymn.

He looked at the line again.

"Brethren," said he in a puzzled way, "that doesn't read just right for the sacred songs of a holy day. I don't seem to have ever seen that hymn in this book before, though I thought I knew every word of it. It is strange—very strange. But"—and here his voice grew firmer and his tone louder—"there is no doubt about this being 'Gospel Songs No. 2'—this book that I hold in my hand. This book has been tried and tested in the church. I will therefore read the other two lines of this first stanza.

"'I can lick a brace of catamounts and eat 'em when I'm tight.

I'm a ripper-snorter-tearer, blast my hide!'

"Now, brethren and sisters, all sing. Hymn No. 2, page 2."

A Perfect Likeness.

The Photographer—Here, sir, are the cabinets that your son ordered of me.

Father (regarding one)—The picture is certainly very like him. And he has paid you?

The Photographer—No, sir.

The Father—That is still more like him.—Tit-Bits.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

"My Dear Jane:—I don't think I have troubled you much, but now I want you to do me a favor. Ask my girl, Lesley, up to stop with you for a month; I'll warrant you that four weeks of town, noticed by nobody, will break her of her tricks, and make her glad enough, after jilting half the county, to put up with Bob Heatherly, the best fellow that ever breathed. She vows she won't come, but she shall, and if you will send to Waterloo to meet the 6:25 train this day week, she and her maid shall be there. You needn't bother about her clothes—she has plenty.

Mind, I don't complain of her being too fond of the men; it's only that she encourages them to be too fond of her. And, if I make my request curtly, it is only because I know how utterly barefaced and inexcusable it is.

"Your affectionate brother-in-law.
"MALINCOURT."

The above is the letter of introduction which presents the heroine of Helen Mathers' last novel entitled The Lovely Malincourt, to its readers.

Doubtless Miss Mathers' admirers will find much that is pleasing in this, her latest story, which is written in her usual graceful style.

Published by Charles H. Sergel Co., Chicago.

A beautiful girl, with long, black hair lashed across her face by the wind, bravely taking charge of some runaway stage-coach horses, thus saving the lives of the passengers, is Maureen, the heroine of Mrs. B. M. Croker's latest novel called Terence.

The scenes of action are in London and Ireland among people of high degree, and from the first to the last the story goes with a dash and sparkle.

The dialogue and character sketches are clever, and the tale, though belonging to the order of light literature and of no special novelty in plot, is well written in a style that is brisk and breezy.

Published by F. M. Buckles & Co., New York.

A book which has commanded considerable attention since its appearance is one entitled Invisible Light, or The Electric Theory of Creation, by Geo. W. Warder. In it the most advanced ground, in some respects, is taken with regard to the universe, its great past, and its possibilities for the future. The theories of the writer are presented in a most interesting manner and whether accepted or not they afford much food for thought.

Starting with the premise that electricity is the medium and agency of creative power in the evolution and government of the universe, he boldly and logically sweeps away many old time theories and advances those in accord with his own primal thought. He holds that there are but three indestructible original entities in the universe, of which all things are composed—spirit, matter, electricity. The latter he believes to be the working force of the Deity.

There is abundant food for thought in Colonel Warder's book whatever be the final difference in opinion. It is published by G. W. Dillingham Co., New York.

Arthur T. Quiller-Couch in his Historical Tales from Shakespeare, has chosen the plays of Coriolanus, Julius Caesar, King John, Richard the Second, the Henrys—Fourth, Fifth and Sixth—and Richard the Third.

In his preface the author states "the stories are not intended for grown-up persons who know Shakespeare more or less by heart, but for children to whom their first reading of him is a pleasure to come."

With this end in view, the writer has told the stories of the plays in plain, narrative form and in simple language which lays particular stress upon the characters of the dramas, and the motives and feelings which brought about the actual events and happenings.

The work is very well done and deserves a cordial reception from juvenile readers.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A new book, entitled The Africanders, is the story of a century of the Dutch-English feud in South Africa, written by LeRoy Hooker.

The author states in his foreword that in writing the pages he has not been conscious of being in controversy with either side, and has simply endeavored to present a plain, unvarnished tale.

Most of the chapters of the volume are devoted to the story of the two peoples, telling how and when they became neighbors in South Africa, why they failed to assimilate, how they came into conflict in diplomacy and war, and how the feud has culminated in the present struggle.

The historical part of the work commences with the starting of the discord in 1795, and brings the story down to the 11th of October, 1899, the date of President Kruger's ultimatum and the beginning of the Africander's second war of independence with Great Britain.

The text is illustrated with several photographs of Boer political and army leaders, together with pictured scenes from the land of the Africanders, and at the back is attached a map of the regions referred to in the volume. Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

Some familiar talks on science are given by Professor Elisha Gray in a series of little volumes under the title of Nature's Miracles. They were written, the author says, for those who have not had the advantages of a scientific education, and for young readers who are students along these lines.

The first volume, which has just come from the publishers, Fords, Howard and Hulbert, treats of World-building and Life, through the forces in Earth, Air and Water. He explains in a clear, lucid way, divested of technical terms, how the underground foundations of the earth were formed, the great beds of limestone, of coal, of slate and shale, which all reads like a fairy story, and yet which comes under the rule of law.

Then he goes on to tell about the air, and its currents, of how the clouds and dew are formed, of why the winds blow, and how weather can be predicted, closing with a chapter about that anomaly, liquid air.

In a third part come the stories about water and the changes it makes in the conditions of the world in which we live.

A little volume from Small, Maynard and Company which will be welcomed by those who love the immortal Elegy of Thomas Gray, contains certain of his Letters which were selected by Henry Milnor Rideout, who accompanies them with a biographical notice of the poet.

Among those to whom the letters are addressed are Richard West, Horace Walpole, Thomas Wharton, Rev. William Mason and Rev. Norton Nicholls. They are friendly letters, written apparently for pleasure and pastime, and bearing small signs of the melancholy which has usually been attributed to him as a part of his natural temperament.

The text of these letters are taken from Edmund Gosse's four-column edition of Gray's works. A portrait of the poet forms a frontispiece to the volume.

From the Truth Seeker Company, New York, comes a pamphlet entitled The Secret Instructions of the Jesuits. On the first page is printed an advertisement to the reader, by the London publisher of an edition of 1723, which tells how a copy was purchased by an Amsterdam bookseller in Antwerp, reprinted, and the edition, bought up by the Jesuits and for the most part destroyed. A few copies were left, however, and from them it has been carried forward.

To read over the instructions is to learn of a depth of venality that shocks beyond measure. The end and aim of the whole is to win money and power without regard to right or mercy.

A book entitled Healthy Exercises by Robert H. Greene, M. D., is a practical work containing instructions for all those who wish to keep in good health rather than in good training, and imparts much useful information regarding the preservation of bodily soundness.

The volume is divided into three parts the first gives the writer's theory of exercises, baths and bathing; the second is indicative of the choice of an exercise, and the last treats of the forms of exercise, giving a list of the same and the effect they produce upon the constitution.

The book is written clearly and concisely, and its contents will doubtless prove beneficial to those who follow the letter of the instructions.

Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Books Received.

From Small, Maynard & Co.:
At Start and Finish. By William Lindsey. $1.25; and
The House of a Hundred Lights. By Frederic Ridgely Torrence. $1.00.
From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:
Anglo-Saxons and Others. By Aline Gorren. $1.50.
From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York:
Alexander the Great. By Benjamin Ide Wheeler. $1.50.
From H. W. Rokker, Springfield, Ill.:
Genesis of Worlds. By. J. H. Hobart Bennett. $1.65.
From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago:
Sword and Cross. By Charles Eugene Banks. $1.00.
From Town Topics Publishing company, New York:
Santa Teresa. By William Thomas Whitlock. 50 cents.
From Harper & Brothers:
The Love of Parson Lord and other stories. By Mary E. Wilkins. $1.25;
A Manifest Destiny. By Julia Magruder. $1.25;
The Nerve of Foley. By Frank H. Spearman. $1.25; and
The First American. By Leila Herbert. $2.00.

ORNAMENTATION COUNTS.

This dainty gown is of cashmere of a pastel blue shade. The bands are of white nainsook insertion, the bodice belt and shoulder straps being of nainsook embroidery. The body of the waist is of plaited black chiffon.

Ornamentation counts these days, although the plainer cloth dresses are not out. This extensive ornamentation is what gives such popularity to the squares of embroidered taffetas and silks printed or embroidered with Persian designs. The fringe which some of these squares have is used as a finish for revers.

Shirt waists of this season will not have yoke backs. This should be borne in mind when purchasing, for those with the yokes will be astonishingly cheap. Another point to be kept in mind is that the shirt waist must be long-waisted in front, as last year's did not dip at that place as this year's do.

Proud of Her Name.

It was at the First Presbyterian Church Sunday school, and the teacher was endeavoring to impress her class with the idea of the Lord's omniscience.

"Why, just think," she said. "He knows the name of every one of you."

Little Hazel Kirschenschlager leaned forward in her chair, with an expression of incredulity on her face.

"Well," she said, after a moment, "perhaps he does know my name, but I'll bet he doesn't know how to spell it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mama's Two-Horned Dilemma.

Sybil—Now, when mama says it's better to be good than pretty, is she telling a fib, or doesn't she know?—Melbourne Weekly Times.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh), that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SPRING Annually SAYS TAKE HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

In the Spring, those Pimples, Boils, and Eruptions, those Headaches, Bilious Turns and That Tired Feeling, indicate that there are cobwebs in the system. It needs a thorough brushing, and the best brush is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which sweeps all humors before it. This great medicine has such power to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood that it thoroughly cleanses and renovates the whole physical system, creates an appetite and steadies the nerves as nothing else does. It possssses properties Peculiar to Itself which make it the Ideal Spring Medicine.

THREE SHORT STORIES

Would Enjoy It.

"Private" John Allen, of Mississippi, has deservedly acquired and brilliantly sustained the reputation of being the wit of the House, says the St. Louis Republican. While on especially good terms with himself some nights ago he told this little tale in a very sad tone of voice:

"When you speak about your dead members," he said, "it reminds me of a speech I made once against the extravagance of Congressional funerals. That speech went down to Mississippi and when I got back there an old friend of mine came up to me and said: 'John, old fellow, we read what you had to say about them Congressional funerals, and your constituents endorse every word of it. By gad, you just tell them up there in Washington that if you die you don't ask them to bury you; you've got lots of friends down here who'll take pleasure in doing it.'"

One on Ingalls.

The Kansas City Journal tells this story on Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls:

In a certain doctor's office was a skeleton which had been so rigged up with wires and springs that on pulling a cord the skeleton would begin to toss its arms and legs about in the most weird and fantastic manner. On one occasion a colored bootblack was taken into the private office of the physician and permitted to look at the bones of the departed. As the young African was gazing curiously on the skeleton it began to dance and throw its arms about in a manner that almost paralyzed the boy with fear. He stood for a moment, as if rooted to the spot, and then, with a yell of terror broke for the door and down the stairs. As he dashed around the corner he almost ran against Senator Ingalls. He glanced at the lean form of the senator and then giving another yell bounded on. Ingalls noticing the fright of the boy, called to him and asked what was the matter.

"Come here," said the senator, "and tell me the trouble.'

"No, sah,' said the boy, shying off "dar don' no ghostes nor skillitons git der han's on me."

"Well, I am no ghost nor skeleton. What are you talking about, young man?"

"Huh; ain't yo dat skilliton what was a jumpin' and kickin' roun' up dar in de doctor's office?"

"Certainly not, boy, I'm Senator Ingalls."

"Yay, yo cain't fool dis chile, jis cause you' slip a skin on yosef, yo' think I wuldn't know ye."

Wanted to Know.

A story about Judge Wallace, of New Castle, has just percolated down to Pittsburg through the usual channels that bring a good anecdote, says the Pittsburg News. There is a well known Irish citizen of the town who came before the judge a short time ago to be naturalized. The judge, who knows him well, quizzed the would-be citizen for some time and finding that he was smart enough to become an adopted son of the land fathered by George Washington, swore him to allegiance. After the papers has been signed Judge Wallace turned to the new citizen and said:

"Now, Dennis, you can vote."

"Will this ceremony hilp me t' do ut anny betther than Oi have been votin' for th' lasth ten years?"

Don't Tell Lies.

"Where have you been, Mr. Rocky?" demanded the boss.

"Oh, sir!" replied Rocky, mendaciously, "my landlady is a most excellent woman, and she has been so ill that I had to stay at home to nurse her."

The excuse went and the boss turned away. The following day Rocky felt as if he had sand in his head, and a headache as long as a rainy Sunday in the country developed. He stayed at home, sending the excuse that his landlady was dead and he had to attend the funeral. Later in the day a lady entered the bookstore and inquired for Mr. Rocky.

"The reason I came here," she explained, "is because I am his landlady, and, not having seen him for a week, I became uneasy and called to inquire about him."

"His landlady," gasped the boss. "Why, woman, he's attending your funeral this very day and has been nursing you for a week."

It was a shock to the poor woman to find she was dead, but a shock of another sort struck Rocky when he came back to work. It was his funeral that time.—Louisville Times.

A Matter of Doubt.

Jack—I don't know whether to get married or go to the gold diggings.
Tom—Why don't you ask the girl?
Jack—I have asked her.
Tom—What did she say?
Jack—She said get married.
Tom—Then why don't you?
Jack—She suggested another girl.—Detroit Free Press.

Not Friends.

The Moke—Well, how did Clancy strike you?

The Mick—Shure, an' we hovn't known each other long enough for thot.—Kansas City Independent.

BASHFUL DOCTOR IN A QUANDARY

A young doctor living in this city, says the Chicago News, seems to be especially unfortunate in meeting with accidents of an embarrassing nature. He was standing one day last week in front of a drug store in Washington street when a woman passing on her bicycle entangled her skirts in the sprocket of the machine in such a manner that she was thrown off the wheel. His professional instinct prompted him to run to her assistance at once. He found her struggling to regain her feet, but unable to do so, as her skirt was still held fast by the sprocket of the wheel.

"Allow me to assist you," said the doctor, at the same time helping her to rise to an erect position.

"Oh, thank you very much," replied the woman, a person apparently of some forty years of age. "Now if you will be so kind as to disengage my skirt so that I can mount my wheel I will be under a thousand obligations to you for your kindness."

"I will do so with pleasure," said the doctor as he knelt to accomplish his pur-

pose, while the crowd of on-lookers who had collected in the meantime watched him with interest. The doctor found the dress securely fastened, and as he seemed unable to unloosen it, several members of the crowd began to proffer advice as to the best way to perform the operation. This angered the young man, and his ire, together with his exertions, soon started the perspiration from the pores of his somewhat bulky anatomy.

"See him sweat," volunteered one of the spectators, noting the drops of moisture on the doctor's forehead. "Hardest work he's been guilty of in some time, I guess," said another as the doctor gave a vigorous jerk at the dress, which refused to come loose. Noticing his discomfiture, the woman suggested that he allow her to try to unfasten the skirt while he held the bicycle. The doctor readily consented and arose and glared into the faces of the amused spectators, while the woman went to work on the sprocket. She, however, met with no better success than had the doctor, who then suggested that an adjournment be made into the drug store, where the dress could be unfastened without the glare of publicity. She consented and they walked into the store, the doctor carrying the bicycle in one hand and mopping his moist brow with the other, while the crowd laughed. The doctor now declares that he intends to suppress all his tendencies toward chivalrous conduct in the future.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

One Minute Did It.

During a lesson in a medical college the other day one of the students, who was by no means a dullard, was asked by the professor, "How much is a dose of"—(giving the technical name of croton oil).

"A teaspoonful," was the ready reply.

The professor made no comment, but the student a quarter of an hour later realized he had made a mistake, and straightwith said:

"Professor, I want to change my answer to that question."

"It's too late, sir," responded the professor, looking at his watch; "your patient's been dead fourteen minutes!"—Answers.

When a Cigar Isn't a Bribe.

"You say," pursued the chairman of the legislative investigating committee, "that he resorted to no bribery whatever during the campaign, so far as you know?"

"Yes, sir," replied the witness, "that's what I said."

"Did he not circulate several boxes of cigars?"

"Yes, sir, but them cigars wasn't bribes. Here's one of them. You can try it."—Chicago Tribune.

A Chase For His Money.

Tailor—Have you seen Skipper lately?

Friend—Oh, yes. I see him most every day. Why?

Tailor—The scoundrel! It's nearly a year ago since he came in here and ordered two suits of clothes at so much per suit.

Friend—I see! And it's been a matter of pursuit on your part ever since.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Sunday School.

LESSON II, MARCH 18, 1900.

Jesus at Matthew's House.

Mark 2:13-22.

Compare Matt. 9:9-17. Memory verses: 15-17.

Golden Text: He said unto him, Follow me.—Luke 5:27.

13. And he went forth again by the sea side; and all the multitude resorted unto him, and he taught them.

14. And as he passed by, he saw Levi the son of Alpheus sitting at the receipt of custom, and said unto him, Follow me. And he arose and followed him.

15. And it came to pass, that, as Jesus sat at meat in his house, many publicans and sinners sat also together with Jesus and his disciples; for there were many and they followed him.

16. And when the scribes and Pharisees saw him eat with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples, How is it that he eateth and drinketh with publicans and sinners?

17. When Jesus heard it, he saith unto them, They that are whole have no need of the physicians, but they that are sick: I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.

18. And the disciples of John and of the Pharisees used to fast: and they come and say unto him, Why do the disciples of John and of the Pharisees fast, but thy disciples fast not?

19. And Jesus said unto them, Can the children of the bride-chamber fast, while the bridegroom is with them? as long as they have the bridegroom with them, they cannot fast.

20. But the days will come, when the bridegroom shall be taken away from them, and then shall they fast in those days.

21. No man also seweth a piece of new cloth on an old garment; else the new piece that filled it up taketh away from the old, and the rent is made worse.

22. And no man putteth new wine into old bottles; else the new wine doth burst the bottles, and the wine is spilled, and the bottles will be marred: but new wine must be put into new bottles.

The Lesson in Every-Day Life.

Follow me (v. 14). Before we try to be leaders, let us be sure we know the way. One day, during the civil war, a battalion of Confederates made an attack upon a Union camp, in one of the companies of which there was a little bit of a scrawny, nervous fellow who had never had any military experience, and did not possess a single quality of leadership. But when the Rebel yell burst on his ear he lost his head completely, and to the astonishment of every one started out of the ranks towards the enemy, crying, at the top of his voice, "Come on, boys; follow me!" The big captain took after him on a run, and, when he caught up, just spanked him with the flat of his sword. Probably the most of the so-called leaders of men whom we see at "huskings" and "revivals" are just about as well qualified as he was. It is a great deal better to be a good follower than a poor leader. But Jesus knew the way. He had traveled it. When he said, "Follow me," it was with a full comprehension of its dangers and its termination.

And he arose and followed him. Millions of people who have read these words have said: "Oh, that I might have the living Christ to go before me! How eagerly I would follow him to the ends of the earth!" Probably some of them would, but the disciples who turned back at the first approach of danger were once just as confident. And yet it does seem as if it would be the sweetest thing in the world to abandon everything else for him, if we could only actually see him going before us, so hard it is to find the path without him. Now we are left to our imaginations as to what he would have done if he were standing where we are. It is not always easy to tell, but, if we study long and earnestly, it will "come to us." The soul, enlightened by the divine Spirit, can make this discovery.

He eateth and drinketh with publicans and sinners (v. 16). No "class" man, nor "caste" man will ever become a world's savior. His influence will be always limited by the narrowness of his sympathies. We ought to imitate Jesus as far as we can in this, but we must never forget that, in this power to come into safe contact with vice, we are not what he was. We have every reason to believe that no man was ever bad enough to have contaminated him, but of no other person has this ever been true. Among our acquaintances there will always be those who are stronger than we, and, if they are dragging us down, we must keep away from them. You are all perfectly capable of discerning this. Any one can tell the difference between going up in a balloon and tumbling down into a sewer. I meet plenty of people whom I have to fight shy of, for they are too deep and subtle for me.

I came not to call the righteous, but sinners (v. 17.) How different was the feeling which prompted him in the selection of his associates from that which guides the most of us! We seek those who will lift us up; he sought those whom he could keep from going down. Last summer I saw a man in Chicago who has a passion for saving people from drowning. He hovers all day long around the places where people go in bathing. He did not pay the slightest attention to the fashionable people who strolled along the bank. He scarcely deigned to cast a glance at the expert swimmers who were sporting in the waves like dolphins. He just kept his eye open for the beginners, and for those who were liable to have cramps. And upon the very instant when one of them turned pale, or threw up his hands, in he plunged. It was a passion like that which animated Jesus to save men.

No man seweth a piece of undressed cloth on an old garment (v. 21). I suppose the Savior meant, "unless he is obliged to by poverty." I am very sure that it was a case of necessity in my home. I do not dare to think what a spectacle my trousers would have been without those truly elegant "bull's eyes" which my mother sewed into them. But she did not do it because she wanted to, but because she had to. She knew well enough how the new would finally tear out the old. Perhaps some of us can not help having patches on our clothes, but we do not need to have them on our characters, and that was what the Savior meant. What is the use of your trying to patch up that old mean temper of yours with one of those forced and superficial smiles? It will tear out. You do not mean it. You just "put it on." Get your heart itself right. Be good all through, and not in spots. Get right inside and out, and quit "patching."—Charles Frederick Goss, in Sunday School Times.

Difficulties.

"It was very kind of that officer to bring you this parrot," said Maude.

"Yes," answered Mamie. "But the bird is so profane!"

"Shocking!"

"And that isn't the worst of it. It does not speak English, and I've got to hire an interpreter in order to understand him."—Washington Star.

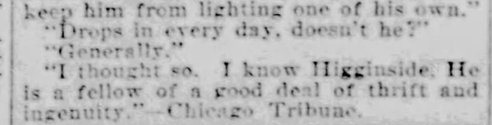
Higginside Knows What He's About

"I believe Higginside smokes the vilest cigars on earth. When he drops in at my office I always give him a good cigar to keep him from lighting one of his own."

"Drops in every day, doesn't he?"

"Generally."

"I thought so. I know Higginside. He is a fellow of a good deal of thrift and ingenuity."—Chicago Tribune.



PIMPLES

on the face, eczema, tetter, freckles, blackheads, ring worm, blotches, and all skin disorders can be cured with

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Price 50 Cents a Box.

HEISKELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS

Purify the blood and tone the system.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia

Pretty Hands,

Hands delicately moulded and daintily white are among the chief of woman's charms. When such hands are marred by eruptions, their very beauty draws attention to the repulsive disease. Humors which break out on the body begin in the blood.

Soaps and salves may cover up a humor but they can't cure it. There *is* a cure for salt-rheum and other eruptive diseases, caused by a corrupt condition of the blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures these diseases perfectly and permanently. It carries off the poisons which cause disease. It makes the blood pure and rich. It increases the quantity of the blood supply by increasing the action of the blood making glands. It makes the skin white and clear by making the blood pure.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

"I write to tell you the benefit I have received from your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' after having suffered for three years with salt-rheum," writes Miss Bertha Peters, of Lulu, Monroe Co., Mich. "The humor was on my hands, and I had been treated by our home physician who did not help me. After I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I took seven bottles, and can now say with pleasure that I am cured. Nobody knows the intense pain I have suffered. I could not sleep at night, the stinging, burning, and itching sensation would be so bad, sometimes I could hardly bear it. I thank you for your kind advice."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of the "Discovery" when there is constipation.

AN EX-RAY TRICK SHOCKS THE ENGLISH

The ordinarily dignified British Journal is horrified over the fact that in Boston there is being manufactured and sold an "X-ray camera" which is nothing but a fraud. The camera, with pneumatic ball, is placed in position before a sitter, in front of whose body is placed a sheet, apparently of white paper, without a mark upon it. Behind the body is placed a lamp. The exposure is made by pressing the ball. Gradually the paper loses its whiteness, the various organs of the body quickly depict themselves, first in faint color, then almost immediately in brilliant red for the lungs, a duller red for the heart, green for the stomach and intestines, and blue for the veins; other parts black. This result,

AMUSING TRICK X-RAY MACHINE.

however, says the Journal, is only a trick. The white piece of paper has previously been painted over with strong and diluted sulphocyanide solution, ferrocyanide solution, weak and strong, and finally with tannin, the details being supplied by an anatomical drawing over which thin paper is placed while the organs are being painted by the various solutions named. The squeezing of the bulb does not, as imagined, open the lens—it simply ejects an invisible spray of solution of ferric chloride from a concealed source upon the paper, the well-known reaction of this salt with the chemicals named producing the various colors. So long as it is understood to be a trick, the idea is ingenious and amusing.—Chicago News.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

COATS OF MAIL COMING IN VOGUE

Owing to the cleverness of a Sheffield, Eng., manufacturer the ancient custom of wearing chain and mail is likely to be revived. This manufacturer has produced a shirt of mail that weighs less than twelve pounds that can readily be worn beneath the coat, which is impervious to every at-

tack except that of the composition bullet. His product is having a large sale.

It is composed of small steel rings linked together so finely that even the point of a pin cannot penetrate through them. At the same time they are so flexible that they can be worn without the slightest discomfort. They reach from the neck to the thighs and elbows.

Talented or Otherwise.

"Billy Bobbs can't be much of a business man."

"Why not?"

"His wife says when anybody gives him a message for her downtown he remembers to give it to her when he gets home."—Detroit Free Press.

A Mere Bagatelle.

"I notice that some of the papers say that the Castellanes took $4,000,000 with them, and some say they had but $1,000,000. Strange they'd show a difference of $3,000,000, isn't it, George?"

"Not at all, my dear. What's a trifling discrepancy of that sort to a yellow reporter?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Shrewd Photographer.

Photographer (to young lady)—There is no need of telling you to look pleasant, miss. Such a face cannot be otherwise than pleasant.

Young lady (graciously)—I will take two dozen, sir, instead of one dozen.—Ohio State Journal.

HON. JOE SIBLEY WAITED THIRTY YEARS

It appears that there was a story back of the fervent defense of Secretary Gage Mr. Joseph Sibley made in the house the other day, although Mr. Gage had no suspicion of the fact until several days afterward, and was not even aware that he had ever known Mr. Sibley. It seems, however, that the latter once lived in Chicago, and began his business career there about 30 years ago, selling oil for a Pennsylvania refiner. It so happened one day that he needed $1,000 for immediate use, and made his draft for that amount on his employers, but the Cook County bank, where he kept his account, refused to cash it for him, and would accept it only for collection, which at that date meant several days' delay. Having an immediate necessity for the money,

JOSEPH SIBLEY.

Mr. Sibley took his draft to the First National bank which then occupied the corner of State and Washington streets, and told his story to Mr. Gage, the cashier. Mr. Gage then asked a few questions and then said:

"I guess we can take chances on you. Although I never saw you before, I'll back my judgment of honesty by giving you the money."

Mr. Sibley deposited his draft, got the cash, attended to his business, and Mr. Gage never saw him again until a few days ago, when he came into the treasury department, introduced himself and told this story in explanation of the speech he made in defense of Mr. Gage.

"I have been waiting 30 years for a chance to get even with you," he said, "and was glad of the opportunity offered me in the house the other day."

Mr. Gage does not remember the incident, but Mr. Sibley, although he is now a multimillionaire, says he has thought of it every time he has heard Gage's name mentioned in the last 30 years.

PREFER THE PIPE TO THE BOTTLE

Practically nothing was known of the savage race of Head-Hunters who inhabit the northeast frontier of Assam, situated between Burma, Cachoa and Maniput, till the return of two missionaries a few weeks since with photographs and much interesting detail regarding them.

The accompanying photograph shows how a Lushai woman quiets her baby when he gets restless. She takes the foul pipe, at which she puffs and draw all day, from her mouth and thrusts it into that of the crying baby, who is instantly quieted.

They are none of them remarkable for their cleanliness, either as children or adults. As a rule, a baby is not washed

A LUSHAI INFANT TAKING ITS PUFF OF TOBACCO.

after its birth until it is about three years old, and a middle-aged person after forty often bids good-by to water for the remainder of his natural life, which, under such a regime, is not very long.

THE ELEPHANT SNEEZED, OTHER BEASTS HOWLED

"Look out! The elephant is going to sneeze!"

All the attendants in the Baltimore zoo deserted their posts and ran to look. An elephant sneezes only about once in five years, and the phenomenon forms an interesting spectacle, to say nothing of bringing good luck. Jolly drew up his sides until his back was humped. His tail was stiffly horizontal. His mouth was open and his eyes were shut, while great tears the size of peanuts rolled down his leathery face. There was a great drawing up of the sides, a long-continued convulsion, a trembling of the floor, and then an explosion like the report of the Boer cannon called "Long Tom" at Ladysmith.

Half a bucket of water shot out in a stream toward the monkeys' cage, while the elephant's legs trembled as he prepared for a second sneeze. There was a rumbling like that of an earthquake and a volcanic crack. All the animals set up a roar. Dewey's cat jumped down on the back of the goat and every monkey shrieked shrilly. The quagga brayed and the kangaroo barked. The leopards snarled and Prince Tiny Mite nearly tumbled off his platform. Jolly had been known to sneeze only twice before since Director General Bostock had owned him.

"The Strength of Twenty Men."

When Shakespeare employed this phrase he referred, of course, to healthy, able-bodied men. If he had lived in these days he would have known that men and women who are not healthy may become so by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine, by making the blood rich and pure and giving good appetite and perfect digestion, imparts vitality and strength to the system.

The non-irritating cathartic—Hood's Pills.

Those Wells.

Funniman—Have you heard the story about the two holes in the ground?

Gullem—I suppose I am to say "No," and then you reply, "Too deep."

Funniman—That's not it, at all.

Gullem—No? Then I haven't heard it.

Funniman—Well, well!—Philadelphia Press.

Not on Borrowing Terms Now.

"Mrs. Hockafus, mamma wants to know if you'll lend her your hall lamp this evening?"

"Certainly, Willie. Here it is. Handle it carefully."

"I will. Ever so much—"

"Oh, by the way, Willie!"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Ask your mother if she wouldn't like to borrow our parlor chandelier."

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For Infants and Children.

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Insures Love and Happiness.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1142 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show how men write him:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and after a few days use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

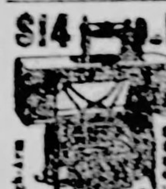
PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 628 F St., Wash., D.C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention BLADE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIS BICYCLE, $—?

For a lower price than any house dare advertise. Such a bicycle bargain as you could not get elsewhere. A free trial offer and our pay after received proposition. Cut this ad out and mail to... SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.



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BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

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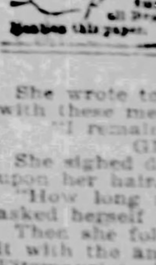

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A Hint.

She wrote to him, and closed her letter with these meaning words:

"I remain,
GLADYS FITZMAURICE."

She sighed deeply as she wiped her pen upon her hair.

"How long shall I remain this?" she asked herself in much agony of spirit.

Then she folded the missive and sealed it with the ancient crest of the house of Fitzmaurice.—Detroit Journal.

A Woman's Discovery.

Isabelle—I used to sacrifice myself for other people.

Belinda—Don't you do it now?

Isabelle—No. I've quit it; people seem to like me just as well, and I know I'm more amiable and better looking.—Detroit Free Press.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Goebel and Sanford.

"Please give us an account of Goebel's killing Sanford, and the trouble between them."—J. M. S., Omega, Tenn.

Goebel shot and killed John Sanford, secretary of the Farmers' and Traders' bank of Covington, Ky., on April 11, 1895. The men belonged to rival factions in the Democratic party. Personal encounters and convention fights had been common between them. Bitter attacks and counter charges were the order of the day. The newspapers took sides. It was an article inspired by Goebel that led to the shooting.

Goebel was then state senator. Accompanied by Attorney General Hendricks and Frank Helm, president of the First National bank of Covington, he was about to enter the bank. Col. Sanford stood there. He shook hands with Hendricks, using his left hand. Then he turned to Goebel.

"Did you write that article attacking me?" he demanded.

"I did," retorted Goebel, referring to an attack on Sanford in one of the Covington newspapers.

With that Goebel claimed that Sanford whipped out a pistol and fired, the ball passing through Goebel's trousers. But it was testified that Sanford was not armed. At any rate, in the twinkling of an eye Goebel had his revolver out and fired. To do this he had to thrust the pistol beneath Mr. Helm's chin. The bullet sped unerringly and crashed through Sanford's forehead. He fell at Goebel's feet fatally wounded. The flame from the pistol's mouth badly burned Mr. Helm's chin.

Great confusion followed. Goebel walked to the station house and called up his brother, Justus Goebel, by telephone over the long distance wire. The brother is a member of the firm of Lowry & Goebel, of Cincinnati.

"Come to Covington at once," Goebel said over the wire. "I've killed a man."

Goebel then turned from the telephone box to the police lieutenant in charge and said:

"I wish to surrender myself. I have shot and killed John Sanford."

Goebel was placed under formal arrest, but was allowed to sit in Chief Goodson's office. For a while he was perfectly calm, but gradually grew excited. He pointed to a hole in his trousers where, he claimed, Sanford's bullet had gone.

"This is the reason I killed him," he cried. "He was lying in wait for me. As soon as I saw him reach for his revolver I reached for mine."

Helm and Hendricks gave similar versions of the shooting. Goebel declared that Sanford used his left hand to shake hands with, while his right held a pistol concealed under the overcoat which he carried over his right arm.

When Justus Goebel arrived he went right to his brother's cell. The two men wept so loudly that their sobs could be heard outside the jail. That night Goebel was released on $10,000 bail. Two days later the coroner rendered a verdict of self-defense.

Friends of Sanford were not satisfied and took the case to the courts, charging Goebel with manslaughter, and efforts were made to bring his present friend, Senator Blackburn, into the prosecution, but at a preliminary hearing before Judge Stevens and a jury the case was dismissed.

Colonel Sanford was a Confederate veteran and very popular. This gave Goebel the antagonism of a large majority of the Confederate veterans of Kentucky. Col. Sanford left a widow, a sister of the famous Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, and several children. Last July Mrs. Sanford was adjudged insane by a jury. Brooding over her husband's death had unbalanced her mind.

Merely a Bugbear.

"Will not the United States have to keep a standing army in the Philippines for years, to keep down the insurrection? What will prevent rebellion if the soldiers are withdrawn?"—M. K., Sparta, Wis.

Well, you must remember this fact—that the United States has always had a standing army. It was 25,000 men from the Civil war up to the Spanish war. So, if we continue to keep a standing army, it will be doing only as we have always done in the past. And as the Indians are now no longer a menace in the west, the army, or as much of it as may be needed, can well be kept in the Philippines.

But you should not be alarmed over the danger of constant rebellion in the Philippines. A force will be absolutely necessary there for a few years, as an army in the west was a necessity for protection against the Indians from the adoption of the constitution until a few years ago. But when the Filipinos get to know us, when they realize that we are not Spaniards, they will be glad of American rule. Our friends Hoar, Atkinson, Pettigrew and others think them able to govern themselves. Others—and those best fitted to judge, including Admiral Dewey—do not so believe. But, at any rate, they are far more amenable to civilization than are the Indians, and will much sooner adapt themselves to American ways. We have no fears but they will be as peaceful, in a few years, as the people of Puerto Rico now.

On Other Planets.

J. H. C., Columbia City, Ind., sends us a clipping concerning climate on other planets, and asks whether it is truth or fiction, and if true, how ascertained. The clipping says:

"You will be scorched on Mercury by a burning sun seven times hotter than the tropics. You will freeze on Neptune with 900 times our winter's cold. You will be shriveled with everlasting drought on the moon, and drenched, perhaps, with storms something like our own on Mars. You would find on Jupiter a scorching soil and terrific storms of scalding rain—a rain perhaps of liquid metals instead of water."

These things are all probable, but not absolutely certain. They are the results of observations by the telescope and spectroscope. We know that Mercury is intensely hot, because of its nearness to the sun—but whether it is seven or seventy times hotter than the tropics, no one can tell. We know Neptune is cold, because of its distance, but nothing as to the degree of cold. The moon has neither air nor water; as to Mars, it is probably something like our climate, because it has water, but all else is conjecture. As Jupiter shines not only by reflected light, like the moon, but by his own light, we know he is still a melted world—a whirling globe of liquid fire. And that is all we do know.

Why Not a Leap Year.

"Please tell me, in full, why 1900 is not a leap year?"—H. L. T., Loup, Neb.

The exact length of the solar year is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49.62 seconds. When Julius Caesar reformed the calendar, he made the year 365 days, and added one day every fourth year. Hence, by his calendar, the year was 365 days and 6 hours long. The difference, in 1592 was 10 days. Gregory reformed the calendar by calling October 5 the 15th, thus correcting the error; and he provided that, hereafter, all centurial years (those ending in two ciphers, like 1900), shall not be leap years unless exactly divisible by 400. This year, 1900, is not, hence it is not a leap year. The Gregorian year is 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes and 12 seconds long, exceeding the true solar year by 22.38 seconds. This error amounts to the difference of a day only every 3,866 years.

The Color Line.

"In what, if any, states of the Union are negroes and whites educated in the same schools, attend and are members of the same churches, and are allowed to intermarry? Some men supposed to be Democrats, here from Ohio, claim such is the case there, and that the laws are so stringent that a man must not, under any circumstances, say anything concerning race or color."—R. A. H., Cherry Lane, N. C.

We do not know of any state which allows whites and blacks to intermarry. In Ohio the provisions of the marriage law are very strict, and any one obtaining a license to marry must swear to the race and color of the contracting parties. No license can issue for an intermarriage. As to being members of the same church, there may be cases, but we know of none. In localities where there are so few negroes they cannot support a church, they attend the same church as whites, but in those cases certain seats are set off for them. There is no law against speaking of race or color. Those Ohio men have simply been having some fun with people who are wofully ignorant of the real conditions in this state.

Coaling Stations.

"How much territory is required for a coaling station?"—E. E. S., Edgar, N. C.

For the coaling station itself, only enough land on shore for the necessary buildings to store and handle the coal, with docks for vessels. But if it is in some other quarter of the world—in Pango-Pango, Samoa, for instance—there must be enough territory to defend the station in case of war.

Mule-Footed Hogs.

W. M. E., Moundsville, W. Va., writes: "In reference to mule-footed hogs, I can say that they are not extinct, as J. A. C., of Frankfort, Ill., says. Two years ago I lived in Bentonville, Ark., and it was not uncommon to see droves of that species of hog running near there in the woods."

W. D. M., Prescott, Kan., also writes: "I have six mule-footed hogs at this time. They were found with the Indians. There have been thousands of them raised and sold. They are very large—a grazing hog, tall, heavy-boned, with large ears."

J. M. L. Monmouth, Ill., writes: "Along Boston Bay, in this state, there are quite a number of mule-footed hogs still. Where they came from or how they originated I do not know. There has none of them ever been known to have the hog cholera."

Majuba Hill.

"What is meant by the disaster at Majuba Hill, and when did it occur?"—C. R. B., Conover, N. C.

In the former Boer war, on Feb. 27, 1881, a force of 648 British troops were defeated at Majuba Hill, with the loss of their leader, Sir George Colley, by a greatly superior force of Boers. Majuba Hill is in the extreme north of Natal.

Cancelled Stamps.

"A short time ago I received a letter asking for used postage stamps, saying, if a million of them were sent to a party in New South Wales they would be sufficient to build a much needed addition to a hospital, near Sydney. Please tell me how they can be utilized, or if it is a scheme of some kind and, if you can, explain it, or at least give your opinion."—R. D. C., Nettle Lake, O.

There is no possible value to ordinary cancelled stamps. There is a scheme of some kind behind it, in our opinion—probably to wash out those not cancelled deeply. We advise you to pay no attention to it.

Lafayette Dollars.

"When were the Lafayette dollars issued? Is their value 100 cents? Are they legal tender for debts, and how many were coined?"—G. G. S., Clarion, Iowa.

The Lafayette silver dollars were authorized by a recent act of Congress, and they are now being coined at the Philadelphia mint. The first one struck was sent to Paris, and presented to President Loubet on March 3. They are the same size and weight as the standard dollar, and are equally legal tender. There will be 50,000 coined.

Dayton, Ohio.

"Please inform me how Dayton, Ohio, took its name."—T. C., Pinckneyville, Ill.

In 1795, a large tract of land on the Great Miami river was purchased from Judge Symmes by Gov. St. Clair, Generals Dayton and Wilkinson, and Col. Ludlow. The first settlers on the purchase came up by water, and landed on April 1, 1796. A town was laid out, and named Dayton, after one of the proprietors, Gen. Elias Dayton, of Elizabethtown, N. J., who was born there in 1737, and died there in 1807. He was a brigadier general in the Revolutionary army.

Uitlander Suffrage.

"Did the British government ask that British subjects residing in the Transvaal be given the right to vote without renouncing allegiance to the British government and taking the oath of allegiance to Transvaal government?"—G. L. U., Clear Lake, Wis.

No. The British government asked that they be admitted to full citizenship in the Transvaal, with equal political rights with the Boers, the same as she grants the Boers in Cape Colony. They were of course to relinquish all British citizenship. This point was fully covered in our article on "Causes of the Boer War," in Weekly Blade of February 8.

Bubonic Plagu.

"What is the bubonic plague?"—W. H. C., Mt. Holly Springs, Penn.

The first evidence of inoculation is sudden cramps in the bowels and nausea of the stomach. In three to five hours a high fever sets in, the tongue becomes parched and swollen, the eyeballs turn yellow and glassy and protrude, and the stomach is distended. In five to seven hours a purplish or black rash breaks out on the skin and some of the spots speedily develop into large pustules, whence the name bubonic.

The rash spreads until the entire body, which turns black after death, becomes a dark purple hue. At this stage the victim's pulse is irregular, ranging as high as 120, while the temperature averages 110. Death results generally in from nine to fourteen hours, either from exhaustion or convulsions.

The physical condition of the patient has much to do with the duration of the attack, and of those who live eighteen to twenty-four hours many finally recover.

The period of incubation of the plague germs in the human system is seven to nine days. There is no known cure for the malady in its most advanced stage, but cures are reported to have been effected in the earlier stages from the use of antitoxin after the formulas of the Japanese professor, S. Kiasato, and of Professor Virchow of Vienna, and the antitoxin sent to American physicians in Honolulu and Manila by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service. The plague serum is now in successful use in Bombay, where it was first tried in 1897 with favorable results.

During the last year the British authorities have undertaken to inoculate entire communities as a precautionary measure, just as vaccination is practiced as a preventive of smallpox. Statistics of the results of this system of inoculation show that it is a complete success under favorable conditions.

The plague antitoxin now generally used is the Yersin serum, first used by the noted French physician at Amoy, China, in 1896, or the Hoffkine prophylactic, prepared at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. The latter is slower in its action but more effective, the Yersin treatment having to be repeated several times at intervals of fourteen days.

Dr. Kiasato recommends that the patient after apparent recovery should be kept isolated for at least one month, as while immune his system may yet carry undestroyed germs.

Cronje and Joubert.

"How do you pronounce the names of the two Boer generals, Cronje and Joubert; also, of the island Guam?"—J. M., Powersville, Mo.

Gen. Cronje's name is pronounced Cron-ye, the last syllable very short, and accented on the first. The terminal "je" is used in the Dutch tongue to express the diminutive, and the name, translated into English, would be "little crown," just as "kopje" means "little hill." His name indicates pure Dutch ancestry.

Joubert's name is French, and is pronounced "Zhoo-bair." He is a descendant of one of the French Huguenots, who went to Holland to obtain religious liberty, and afterwards emigrated to the Cape.

Guam is pronounced "Goo-ahm"—the a in the last syllable as in father.

Lyddite Shells.

"Of what is the new explosive, lyddite, composed, and do the fumes of it, after the explosion, destroy life? I see the English are censured by some for using it in the Boer war. Is it contrary to the rules of civilized warfare to use it?"—J. L. L., Logansport, Ind.

There are a large number of new explosives, which have ben tried within the past few years. Efforts along this line have had two purposes: First, to find a powder of greater propulsive power than gunpowder, so as to throw projectiles further; second, to get a new explosive to load shells, which will explode more quickly than powder, thus breaking the shell into a greater number of fragments, and throwing over a greater area. Melinite, lyddite, and several other compounds are of the latter class. The composition of lyddite is a secret, but its base is known to be picric acid. There are several explosives made from the picrates. All of them throw off dense green fumes, which create coughing, but do not destroy life unless the air is cut off. It is not contrary to the rules of civilized warfare to use any of these explosives.

McKinley and Bryan.

J. B. B., Wrightsville, Ill.: The popular vote at the Presidential election of 1896 was:

McKinley	7,104,779
Bryan	6,502,925
Levering, Proh.	132,007
Palmer, Gold Dem.	133,138
Matchett, Soc. Lab.	36,274
Bentley, Free Silver Proh.	13,969

McKinley's plurality over Bryan was 601,854, the largest ever received by any candidate for the Presidency.

That Small M.

"Why has a silver dollar a small M on bottom of head?"—J. W. B., Cedar Grove, W. Va.

It is the initial of the designer of the coin. His name is Morgan; hence the M on the collet.

Appomattox.

F. C., Portland, Ore.: The total number of men surrendered by Lee to Grant at Appomattox was 27,805.

Gold Quarters.

E. L., Schell City, Mo.: Gold 25-cent pieces were coined by private parties in San Francisco back in the '50's, owing to a scarcity of silver change. They were never authorized by Congress nor coined at the mints. They contain 25 cents' worth of gold.

Miscellaneous.

M. W. M., Clayton, Okla.: We do not recall him.

C. H. S., Flatwood, Va.: Yes, if he is a good marksman.

I. H. P., Guthrie, Okla.: We know nothing of the order.

M. A. B., Dinuba, Cal.: Write to your Congressman and ask him to send you what are available.

O. H. J., De Soto, Wis.: An ice-boat sails fastest when the wind is at an angle to the course of the boat.

J. A. B., Bandon, Ore.: Such questions are contrary to the rules above. The answer would be advertising.

A. R. D., Fairmount, Ind.: Oaxaca. Please don't send such questions. They are not of general interest.

Reader, Cridersville, O.: We have made the request of the Census Bureau, and as soon as it sends the information we shall print it.

E. W. A., Keeseville, N. Y.: We can not furnish arguments for debaters. Refer to the Weekly Blade of February 8 for causes of the Boer war.

A. W. V., Bowling Green, Fla.: The word means "having spines," or small thorns. We know of no plant of that name. Espinosa is probably its Spanish name.

G. M., Hyampan, Cal.: There is no trade secret connected with the manufacture of ordinary matches, but the machinery by which they are made is patented.

C. C., North Monroeville, O.: There is no sesret alliance of the United States any other country. In time of war, any government has the right to censor all letters except official ones going to the official representatives of other governments with which it is at peace.

H. E. L., Lightburn, W. Va.: There is no such decision of the United States supreme court. It is not a matter in which that court has jurisdiction. It belongs entirely to the states to declare what is wild game. There may be a decision of your state courts. Ask some lawyer as to that.

W. G. E., McCleary, Pa.: There are many French Canadians who come over to work in American lumber camps, but we never heard the silly name you mention. Canada was settled by the French, and there are many of them who have a very imperfect knowledge of English.

Don't Clean Bottles With Shot.

Bottles should never be cleaned with shot, a custom in such general use. To a certain extent the lead is dissolved by water and clings in a fine film to the sides of the bottle. If the bottle is used for vinegar the lead dissolves and combines with the acid, often resulting in lead poisoning. A large potato chopped fine cleans quite as well as the shot and cannot result in any harm.

A Mortifying Past.

"I wish I had stayed away from that fortune-teller."

"Didn't she promise you a prosperous and pleasant future?"

"Yes; but she told me I had an uncle who blew out the gas."—Detroit Free Press.

ONE MILLION PACKAGES
FLOWER SEEDS FREE.

This Mammoth Collection contains the cream of all flower seeds—just what you want to make a Magnificent Garden 23 Exquisite Varieties of elegant, brilliant, dazzling flowers, as follows:

Dewey Victory	10 col.	Zinnias	12 col.
Hobson Choice	8 "	Sweet Williams	14 "
Crown Heliotrope	2 "	Ageratum	8 "
Ten Weeks' Stock	12 "	Morning Glory	15 "
Sweet Alyssum	3 "	Forget-me-not	12 "
Four-O'clock	10 "	Nasturtiums	12 "
Poppy	18 "	Asters	13 "
Larkspur	6 "	Pinks	10 "
Portulaca	20 "	Sweet Peas	10 "
Marigold	13 "	Calliopsis	8 "
Pansy	10 "	Calendula	5 "
Verbena	8 "		

A WHOLE FLOWER GARDEN FREE.

To introduce our Beautiful Ladies Magazine in new homes we will on receipt 10 cents in stamps or silver send it 3 months, also all the above Flower Seeds 23 different kinds. Order Quick.

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Working Women

are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham for free advice about their health.

Mrs. Pinkham is a woman.

If you have painful periods, backaches or any of the more serious ills of women, write to Mrs. Pinkham; she has helped multitudes. Your letter will be sacredly confidential.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is known wherever the English language is spoken.

Nothing else can possibly be so sure to help suffering women. No other medicine has helped so many.

Remember this when something else is suggested.

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Her helping hand is always outstretched to suffering women.

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HYOMEI

Breaks up a Cough or Cold in one night.

Is the only guaranteed Cure for Catarrh and Bronchitis.

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Send for five days' treatment free.
Sold by all druggists or sent by mail.
Hyomei Outfit, $1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c.
THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

NEW SWINDLE WITH A TEN-DOLLAR BILL

The grocer sat on a high stool, his elbows on the counter and his face buried in his hands. The Brooklyn man came in to get a quarter's worth of eggs.

"Hello," he said, "what's the matter now?"

"I'm thinking," said the grocer, "that the man who said that all the fools are not dead knew precisely what he was talking about."

"How could you think otherwise?" remarked the Brooklyn man, with true Brooklyn humor, "with all the customers you have?"

"Hold on," said the grocer, "this is no joke. Let me tell you about it. A little while ago I was sitting here doing nothing in particular, when in rushed a very pleasant looking young man. He had a lot of bills in his hand, and he wanted to know if I could let him have a $10 bill for small bills. He said that he wanted to send $10 away in a letter, and didn't like to put small bills in an envelope. Well, I'm a pretty good natured sort of a man and I told him that I would be very glad to oblige him. So, while I went into the drawer to get the bill, he counted out $10 so that I could hear him, and then fished out an envelope into which he placed the bill that I gave him. Then he started out of the store. He didn't seem in a great hurry, and so when, in counting over the money that he had given me, I found that there were only $9 I didn't have any suspicions of intentional wrong-doing on his part, but credited the matter to a very natural mistake.

"Well, I called him back, and he was very apologetic; said it was a curious mistake for him, and a few other things that I don't remember. As a matter of fact he talked so fast and so smoothly that half of what he said escaped me in my admiration for his oratorical powers. While he was talking he was fishing around in his pockets for an odd dollar. Apparently he couldn't find one, for he finally said:

"'Well, I guess I'll have to give you your bill back until I can get that other dollar.' Then he looked at the envelope in his hand and continued: 'Gee! that's too bad. I've gone and sealed that envelope up and it's addressed and stamped and your $10 bill is inside. I'll tell you what we might do, though,' he went on, after a moment's thought. 'You give me my nine small bills, and I'll go out and get the other bill. In the mean time you hold on to this envelope and when I come back I'll give you the entire $10, and we won't have to open up my letter at all.'

"Well, I swear I couldn't see any harm in this arangement, and I said 'yes' without a moment's hesitation. What makes me so darn mad now is that I was excessively polite to the duck. Why, I fairly bowed him out of the store, and after he had gone I carefully placed the envelope in my cash drawer and locked it up. Then I waited for fully half an hour for the young man to come back, and when he failed to show up I took the envelope out and ripped it open, not with any idea in my head that anything was wrong, but simply because I was impatient with the man for being so inconsiderate after I had done him a favor. Well, there was a neatly folded piece of paper in the envelope and on it was written in a neat hand: 'I'll be back when the robins nest again.'

"Say, even then it was a full minute before the truth dawned on me. When it did hit me it came like a ton of brick. 'Oh, you goshed durned fool,' I murmured, and then I came around on this stool and sat down to think. I was still thinking when you came in, and I'll start in again when you go out."

"Up in Reubenville, where I lived before I came to Brooklyn," said the Brooklyn man, "we used to call that flim flam."

"Oh, you did, eh," said the grocer; "well, I don't know what they call it in Brooklyn, but it's a good game, and when I go broke in the grocery business I am going to try it on some guy myself," and the grocer went back to his thoughts, while his friend walked out.—New York Sun.

BEST OF ALL

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

SINGLE GEM ON THREAD OF GOLD

Nearly all the smart women of society have taken to wearing a single large gem suspended about the throat by a hair-like chain of gold. Mrs. George Gould wears a single pear-shaped emer-

ald on a thread of gold; Mrs. David Thompson and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott each wear a large pear-shaped pearl on a chain of gold, and Miss Lila Sloan wears a single huge white diamond on a gold chain. It is said that Lady Mary Sackville introduced this fancy to New York women.—New York Evening World.

Halting Rhyme.

Gusher—Dancing is the poetry of motion.

Guyer—Yes, and quite often there are too many feet in the poetry.—Kansas City Independent.

Because It Was Juicy.

The Waitress—Did you ever see a cake walk, Bridget?

The Cook—Yes, indade; 'n' I've seen a pie run.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Ladies Cured Free

One Full-sized $5. Package of Dr. Mary Lock's Wonderful Home Treatment Mailed Free to Every Lady.

Cures every form of Female Weakness, Displacements, Leucorrhea, Suppressed or Painful Periods, etc. The celebrated lady specialists have decided for a short time to send free by mail, one full-sized $5.00 treatment

AMERICA'S GREATEST LADY SPECIALISTS.

to every suffering woman in order to quickly introduce their most wonderful remedy in every city, town and hamlet in the U. S. They could not afford to do this only that they expect after you are cured you will recommend the remedy to suffering friends who will gladly order the treatment, and in this way they will be amply rewarded for making this most liberal free offer. Send your name and address to Dr. Mary Lock Co., 280 Station O, Chicago, Ill., for a free $5.00 package and be quickly cured in the privacy of your own home. It means health and happiness and costs you nothing to try. Write to-day. Remember, this is not a patent medicine but a full three course treatment.

THE SON OF GENERAL LAWTON.

This is a picture of Manley Lawton, the youngest son of General Lawton, whose untimely death in the Philippines was such a serious loss to America and the army of occupation in Aguinaldo's territory. This youngster had been hardened to the discomforts of campaigning, as he went all through the Philippine trouble with his famous father. On the longest marches and under the most dangerous conditions, Manley Lawton proved that he was a chip of the old block. He is a volunteer aide on General Fred Grant's staff and is a great favorite with the officers. Several times he has been under fire and stood the test unflinchingly.—New York Evening World.

HOW THE BOERS STOP A TRAIN.

The Boers are certainly energetic. When they cannot check the advance of the British soldiers by blowing up bridges, they content themselves with tearing up a portion of what the English call the permanent way. The illustration shows how one track was wrested from the roadbed and a job made for the engineer.—New York Mail and Express.

Tale of Five Students, A Few Policemen And a Barber Pole

Five wicked students were in a barber's shop getting their hair cut and parted in the middle. All this took to quite late in the night, and then one of them said:

"Barber, what will you take for your sign pole?"

"Ten dollars," replied the artist, smilingly.

"Here is your money," said the student, who was a member of the winning football team that season, and so had only to write home any time for a check. "Sign this," and he drew up a bill of sale. "Boys, help me home with my load." And the little cavalcade went down the dimly lighted street with the singular burden upon their shoulders.

"Hi, there!" yelled a policeman, whom they had tried to pass slyly, "what are you doing with that barber's pole?"

"That is our business," grimly replied the football player.

"It is also mine," rejoined the policeman. "Come with me to the station, and bring that pole with you."

"We can not afford to carry it away from its proper destination," said one of the students.

"Never mind," growled the policeman, "I'll get it there," and he summoned help and conducted the whole procession to the police station.

"Boys," said the sergeant, after they had ranged themselves in front of him, "I'm sorry, but this bit of fun will cost you five dollars apiece."

"Perhaps before we are fined, you would like to look at this strip of paper?" inquired the ball-kicker.

"Why," exclaimed the sergeant, reading the bill of sale, "here is an awkward mistake. This is your pole."

"We had thought so," meekly replied the student.

"Young men," said the sergeant, "you are discharged. Officer, go back to your beat."

"Will you kindly instruct him to take the pole where he got it?" inquired the student.

"Certainly," replied the sergeant, "that is your right," and the striped stick of timber was tugged back again by the disgusted myrmidon of the law.

The students again shouldered their tapering load and started down another street. They soon met another policeman. This time they did not attempt any evasion.

"What're ye doin' with that beam o' wood?" shouted the officer.

"Our business!" sang the boys.

"Your business seems to be the thief business," said the officer. "Come with me to the station."

"We will not carry the pole," said the students; "but if you want to, we'll swear not to run for it."

The officer believed them after they had repeated it in Latin, and being a large, strong man from the Tipperary regions, just about managed it. He was soon before the same sergeant mentioned above.

"It's their pole," shouted the sergeant, as soon as he saw them. "Take it back where you got it."

"Why didn't you tell me?" grumbled the officer, between breaths, on the way back.

"You said we were thieves, and how could you believe thieves on a question of property?" replied the students. And they started once more for home.

Again and again they were escorted to headquarters, until they began to feel quite well acquainted with the sergeant.

The sixth or seventh policeman they met was a smallish man, and they took particular pains with him. They yelled, whistled, sang "Good-night, Ladies," and marched four times around him in solemn procession. He simply thanked them for the entertainment.

"Why don't you arrest us?" one of them cried.

"There's been a general alarm sent all over the city," replied the peace preserver, "to the effect that if we met five men wid a pole, don't molist 'em, as they're harmless lunatics on de way to the asylum to start a barber's shop there."

THE MISSION OF MRS. CORNELIA ADAIR

Mrs. Cornelia Adair, head of the American hospital ship Maine committee, who is a daughter of Gen. Wadsworth, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, and the owner of the largest cattle ranch in the pan-handle of Texas, is coming to the United States on business relating to the Maine. She says:

"I hope every one will have understood that I am not going on a begging expedition. I believe in my heart that there is among all Americans of English descent a strong feeling of sympathy and attachment for the mother country. What I am going to America for is to see how best this feeling can be brought out. I am not going to beg, for if this feeling is not spontaneous, instead of being gratifying to the English nation it almost casts a slur upon them. England does not want charity. She would not let one wounded soldier be neglected. But what she does want at this moment, when almost every continental power is scowling at her and she is menaced from every quarter, is that we who sprang from her side should understand her and stand by her, and we mean to do so."

Of all the American women who have contracted what are known as international marriages there is not one who can claim to have won a greater degree

MRS. CORNELIA ADAIR.

of popularity in the land of her adoption than Mrs. Adair. Her husband was one of the great territorial magnates of Ireland and repeatedly filled the office of high sheriff of his county, besides being a conspicuous figure in London life. Mrs. Adair is one of the most hospitable of London hostesses, continuing on the banks of the Thames the traditions of her father's hospitality in the Genesee valley. The prince of Wales is a frequent visitor and guest at her house. Her brother, Congressman James W. Wadsworth, is well known in political, business and social life in New York.

March and the Lion.

Something Better Than the Old Saw.

The saying about the lion and the lamb in March often proves false, but there is another and a better one which is literally true. When March comes in and finds you taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify, enrich and vitalize your blood, you may expect, when it goes out, that it will leave you free from that tired feeling and with none of the boils, pimples and eruptions which manifest themselves because of impure blood in the spring. If you have not already begun taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for your spring medicine, we advise you to begin to-day. We assure you it will make you feel better all through the coming summer.

Effect of Her Singing.

The doting husband was discoursing on the beauty of his wife's voice. "She has a note of pathos in her voice," said he, "that will draw tears from the most hardened. I assure you I have heard her sing before a large audience, and, when she has finished, there has not been a dry eye in the room."

"Quite true," assented the cynic; "she always affects me that way. Even if she only says she's going to sing I weep bitterly."—Moonshine.

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23	1	19	8	9	14	7	20	15	14
3	8	9	3	1	7	15			

Each one of the above three lines of figures spells the name of a great city in the United States. This is a brand new puzzle and can be solved with a little study, as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the cities instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the entire alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE THREE CITIES YOU MAY SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF $1,000 WHICH WE ARE GIVING AWAY for doing a little work for us. This you can do in less than one hour of your time. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home in the United States and Canada. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out the names of these three cities, write them plainly on a postal card and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. It may take an entire evening to solve the three names, but STICK TO IT AND TRY TO GET YOUR SHARE OF THE $1,000. A copy of this high-class ONE DOLLAR MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to everyone answering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send your answer in immediately. Address ROBINSON PUBLISHING CO., 24 North William Street, New York City.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Never Had a Live Calf.

H. N. W., New York: There are many things that may cause an animal to drop a dead calf. Food deficient in certain essential elements, like the nitrogenous constituents or albuminoids, from round or tape worms in the bowels, from worms in the liver or lungs, shock, too watery condition of the blood, disease of the ovaries, kidneys, bladder, or uninary canals, tubercles in the overies, indigestion, contraction of the womb preventing aeration of the blood, ergoted grasses or grain, smut, gutters behind the stalls into which the hind feet slip, stalls that slope too much behind, various illness of the fetus, mal-presentation occurs and the calf dies. The cow or heifer should be kept in fair order but not too fat. A pint of hemp seed should be given once a day from the time just preceding the bulling season for a period of four or five months. It is not certain that your heifer will ever drop a live, healthy calf.

Light Spot in Eyes—Scales on Steer.

P. H., South Dakota: Your nine months' old calves are suffering from opthalmia. Clean up all old or wet straw in their stalls; give a physic of ¼ lb. Epsom salts in warm (not hot) water, and apply this directly to the eyeball: Sulphate of atropia, 2 grains; water, 1 oz. This should be applied to the lids of the eyes. Apply this to the eyes until the opacity has disappeared. For the calf that is hide-bound and scabby on the neck, clear away all straw in the stall and burn it. Rub the scales that are mostly on the neck with common lamp oil. After it has been on for two hours, wash it off with warm water and soap to remove the scales. Dry well, and apply this: Lard, 3 ozs.; sulphur, 1 oz. After ten days' time apply again. Give the calf a physic of ¼ lb. Epsom salts in warm water.

Hog Has Rheumatism.

G. W. L., Indiana: Your hog has rheumatism. Give him 1 oz. Epsom salts in bran slops, and repeat it in two days. If he will not eat the slops give the salts as a drench. It is difficult to give a drench to a hog. The best thing you can do with your hog, if he is fat, will be to slaughter him. Rheumatism of the legs does not make the flesh unfit for food.

Thumps in Hogs.

J. F. C., Indiana: Thumps in hogs is the result of an unhealthy condition of the blood. If the hogs are too fat, reduce their feed for a time. If poor, they must have nourishing food. Give each hog 1 oz. Epsom salts, and repeat the dose the next day. Feed the hogs after this for a few days with bran slops and milk.

Ewes Drop Lambs Too Soon.

H. P. M., Pennsylvania: Eating the rotten apples, with indigestible dry grass no doubt had much to do with your ewes dropping their lambs prematurely. Excessive exertion, fright, and worrying will cause it. Stewart recommends the following as a preventative or alleviation: Epsom salts, ½ oz.; laudanum, 1 drachm; powdered camphor, ½ drachm. Next day give this: Laudanum, 1 drachm; powdered camphor, ½ drachm.

Retention of Urine in Horses.

S. S. H., North Carolina: Retention of urine is technically known as spasm of the neck of the bladder. It is found more frequently as an attendant upon other diseases than as independent affection. It frequently occurs in calves as an accompanying symptom. Sometimes a stone will form in or near the head of the penis. If there is a "bean" in the head of the penis, it may be removed by oiling the finger and working it out. In cases of this kind a veterinary should be called, as it becomes positively necessary at times to relieve the bladder to keep it from bursting. Backraking is necessary, and injections of soap and water should be freely given.

Received.

Bulletin 110, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster: The Maintenance of Fertility. Field Experiments With Fertilizers, 1888 to 1899.——Circular No. 29, Officials, Associations and Educational Institutions connected with the Dairy Interests of the United States for the Year 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

What Is a Good Hatch?

If a man who has been in the poultry business for twenty years should succeed in getting eight strong, vigorous chicks from a sitting of eggs which he had bought of another breeder he would be entirely satisfied with the hatch. He could not do better than that in the average with his own eggs. This statement will be endorsed by nine-tenths of the people who have made poultry culture the work and study of their lives. Someone who reads this will say that he can secure better results than this, but he can not, taking the whole season through, and one season with another.

Sellers of eggs are compelled to hear many complaints which they know are entirely without justification. They receive orders from people who do not know when they have got the worth of their money. If they pay two or three dollars for a sitting of eggs they think that pretty nearly every egg should produce a live chick. If the hatch is not better than a thoroughly trained poultryman would pronounce a good one, they think they have failed to get what they paid for, and will even hint at deliberate fraud on the part of the seller. Some of these same people later on will be selling eggs and doing the very utmost to give their customers the highest possible value for their money. But they will have some grumbling customers, who in turn will find out that they had nothing to grumble about.—Farmers' Voice.

Do Not Discard Good Milkers.

Farmers are beginning to learn that it costs no more to keep good stock than poor, and in fact considerably less in most cases. The only excuse, then, for keeping razor-back hogs and scrub cattle is the fact that the foundation stock of the improved breeds is somewhat high-priced. For a number of years, however, good animals could be had at reasonable prices. At any rate, splendid individuals of high grade are valuable, although they are not thoroughbreds. By careful selection and breeding these give good satisfaction.

In this section farmers are taking more interest in beef cattle and are discarding their Jerseys for Shorthorns, Polled-Angus and Herefords. The increase in the price of beef for the past year is largely responsible for this. It is a question in my mind, however, whether good milk and butter cows should be discarded altogether and breeding for beef alone be followed. Some claim that because of butter substitutes, prices for first-class product will not again be high. My advice would be to go slow, and if you want to raise beef cattle, replace a part of your milking stock, but hold on to your best Jerseys.

Another noticeable change in this section is that more stock is being held by farmers until three years old. The local demand is very strong for veal calves, and it is a great temptation to sell these rather than hold them until two or three years old. I think it is a poor practice, as the mature animal is more profitable and is valuable in keeping up the fertility of the soil.—Correspondence American Agriculturist.

Care of Breeding Ewes.

To manage a flock of breeding ewes so that they will yield a fair profit requires good judgment in their selection as well as in their subsequent treatment. The down breeds are most popular for rearing fat lambs. It is not enough, however, to have a good breed, but individual excellence should be sought after. It will make an important difference in the annual profits whether the ewe rears a good lamb and yields a fleece of nine pounds of wool or only three.

If the ewes are acquired by purchase it will be well to know what their feed has been and give them a little better fare than they have been accustomed to receive. Do not purchase show sheep for breeding purposes. Put with your ewes at the proper time a good thoroughbred ram. His individual excellence is of great importance, whether he be Oxford, Shropshire or Southdown. Any imperfections of form, health or habits which he may possess are likely to appear in his offspring. Ewes should have a good pasture. Land that has been plowed and seeded with nutritious grasses is best. All old grass should be burned on pasture land in early spring. This pasture may be supplemented by a sowing of rape inclosed by a movable fence, so that the sheep may be allowed to feed down a portion at a time.

Salt should be accessible always. Hay should be placed in cribs so constructed that all waste may be prevented. If any is left after the sheep have been allowed a reasonable time for eating, it should be removed and fed to other stock. Start at each feeding time with a clean manger. Their shelter should be dry and well ventilated. Well-fed sheep are seldom injured by cold if kept dry. Look over the flock carefully at shearing time and mark for disposal all light wooled and unthrifty specimens, and save to fill their places some of the finest ewe lambs.

Remedy for Melon Wilt.

In a recent article, Mr. N. L. Willett of Georgia, calls attention to this disease and suggests that watermelons can not be safely grown for more than one year on the same land, because of melon vine wilt. When this attacks a vine the whole thing dies. The ground becomes inoculated with the fungus and is unfitted for growing melons again. He suggests that instances are known where land has laid idle for several years and when again planted to melons the disease appeared as destructive as ever.

One of the finest melon areas lies south of Augusta, Ga., but so much of the land in that section is inoculated with wilt that growers have been compelled to abandon the industry and move to other localities. The culture of melons is now much like that of turpentine tree cutting. Land is rented for a couple of years, and when the time expires the growers move to new land and thereby escape the trouble. Investigation as to the nature of this disease will probably disclose some remedy, as most trouble of this kind can be controlled by spraying. The southern farmer, however, is not familiar with this work and it will require much education to convince him that this disease can be controlled. It must be done, however, if melon culture is to continue profitable.—American Agriculturist.

Profit in Raising Mules.

The great demand for mules during the last two years has been brought about largely by the extensive use in our own army in the West Indies and the Philippines and also the unprecedented demand by the British army in South Africa. Good mules 16 hands high usually sell for $125, and a pair frequently bring from $300 to $350. Smaller animals do not sell for as much, but as they are easily produced, are profitable if they can be sold for $80 or $90. The mule is particularly adapted to use in the army and is becoming recognized more and more an important factor in American agriculture. They have been used all over the south for many years and are gradually becoming popular in the great agricultural states of the middle west and northwest.

Mules are particularly valuable from the fact that they are more hardy and will stand more abuse than any other draft animal. They eat less and respond more readily to good feed than horses. They are excellent pullers and are always ready to move very quickly with a load. Of course in rough countries they are much better adapted to hauling loads over hills and in such regions are used almost exclusively.

In raising mules, the colts should be well cared for at all times, particularly up to weaning time, which is when the colt is about four months old. A well-grown mule of this age will often bring $50 and occasionally $65, when offered in such markets as St. Louis, Cincinnati and further north. They must be of good size, well proportioned and gentle. They should be given much the same treatment during the first two years as horse colts. Keep them on good pasture during the summer and in winter feed grain and hay. While they will endure exposure to bad weather better than horses, they will repay good treatment. Some are notably vicious, but possibly not more so than horses. They should be halter broken when quite young and when two years old should be broken to the harness. A little light work when two years old will do no harm, but it is not desirable to give them anything very heavy until three years of age. In the cotton sections of the United States mules are very small and not sought for export, being known as cotton mules. In the sugar regions a two-year-old mule will often weigh from 1,150 to 1,200 lbs, and is always in demand. The mule shown in the illustration was sired by a Kentucky jack and is out of a common farm mare.—American Agriculturist.

Once Removed.

"Are you a son of the American Revolution?"

"No; I'm a son-in-law."

"How's that?"

"Oh, one of the Daughters of the American Revolution swooped down on me and married me."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Big Drop in Bicycles.

A happy surprise is in store for all bicycle riders, for several makers of well-known high grade bicycles, as well as some makers of cheaper grades, have placed their entire output in the hands of one house, to be sold direct to the riders everywhere at the lowest prices ever known. For special prices, that will be lower than bicycles were ever before advertised or sold at, and for a free trial and pay after received offer, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.) Chicago Illinois.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1900.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 173,000

MARCH PREMIUMS.

We are awarding this week the three watches promised for March to the following three persons who sent in the three largest clubs: J. Salmon, Quincy, Fla., club of 174. William Keely, Waco, Neb., club of 162. R. B. Sutton, Monroe, Neb., club of 161. The watches will be sent by registered mail this week. Who will get the April watches?

AIDING REBELLION.

We have no doubt the Associated Press cable report from Manila is correct—that the Tagal insurgents, though beaten in the field and their government scattered, are still plotting to revive the rebellion in the shape of guerrilla warfare during the rainy season.

It would be strange if it were not so, considering the aid they are getting from Bryan and the Democratic party in the United States. The Filipino junta in Hong Kong is constantly active. Every utterance in the United States opposed to the retention of the Philippines is sent from Hong Kong to the junta's agents in Luzon and circulated among the masses.

These people of course do not understand the conditions which really exist here. They imagine that the voters of the United States are only waiting until next fall to elect Bryan and a Congress of his friends, and they think that will be followed at once by a recognition of Aguinaldo as the "President" of a Tagal republic.

It is safe to say there would be none of this Tagal activity if the Bryanites and "little Americans" had planted themselves on patriotic ground, and declared that the first thing is absolute submission to the authority of the United States, the surrender of all arms, the abandonment of insurrection and guerilla warfare; that, whatever their views may be as to the ultimate disposition of the islands, a complete acknowledgment of the supremacy of the United States must be the first step, before the future of the archipelago can be considered.

The Tagals would understand this. But they take the Bryanite opposition for far more than it is worth. As a result, we shall have a renewal of guerrilla warfare as soon as the rainy season sets in. There will be murders of natives who have accepted the situation in good faith; there will be many American soldiers sent to their death by the bullets of sneaking Tagals. And their blood will be upon the hands of the bitter partisans in the United States who put the imagined need of an issue antagonistic to the government before the best interests of the country.

Let every American voter think carefully over this situation. To abandon the islands to rebels with arms in their hands is not to be thought of. The whole world would laugh at our cowardice. Whatever is to be the future of the islands, absolute submission is the first requisite. Whatever is done must be postponed until peace reigns, and the Tagals have acknowledged our authority, as the other tribes have done. The voter who supports a candidate or a party which commends a policy of cowardice is playing traitor, in that he gives aid and comfort to an armed foe.

A BIG TRUST FAILS.

The United States Flour Milling Company has gone to financial smash. It is one of that brand of trusts chartered in New Jersey upon the well-known plan—to combine many separate flouring mills under one head, then to issue watered stock, far larger in volume than the real value of the aggregated properties, and unload this stock upon the investing public.

Last year The Blade pointed out that the people who invest their money in stocks and bonds are not fools, by any means, and that any one could see the danger of investing money in the watered stocks that were being thrown so lavishly upon the market at that time. It will be remembered that the New York banks grew cautious, as was wise and proper, and refused to accept many of these stocks as collateral. The investing public fought shy of them, except where it was possible to buy at a heavy discount, and a probability of selling out speedily at somewhat of an advance.

The flour milling trust was capitalized at 40 millions, of which 15 millions were bonds and 25 millions stock, half preferred and half common. This was all put upon the market months ago. Now that it has gone into the hands of a receiver, the fact is made public that only $8,500,000 in stocks and $7,500,000 in bonds were sold. The attempted trust is a dire failure, because investors fought shy of its securities.

This failure comes as an additional warning to investors as to the perils of trust stocks, and to banks as a caution about loaning money to such corporations—and New Jersey is full of them. And it shows that trust combinations can no longer gull investors. There are many more of the newly-organized ones on the ragged edge, but their failure will not injure legitimate business of any kind.

The Duke of Veragua has broken loose again, and says Americans do not act like gentlemen because the United States government has not continued his pension as a descendant of Columbus. The duke is a beggar, and should be placed on the chain gang.

Ex-Governor Altgeld is now worrying over the downtrodden laboring man. It is just as well that the sympathy is wasted, because it is not sincere.

THE PRESIDENT'S WORDS.

The brief address of President McKinley at New York on Saturday evening is a bugle-blast to the nation. He very properly took the opportunity afforded him at the annual meeting of the Ohio Society of that city, where he was the guest of honor, to speak on national topics, and point out the path of true patriotism and national honor. Brief but eloquent was his review of existing facts and conditions, strong and absolutely convincing his demonstration of the only possible course to pursue.

In a few brief but cogent sentences he recalled to his hearers the prosperity which the nation enjoys, and the excellent financial condition of both government and people. And in this he sent a shaft home to the demagogues who are endeavoring to stir up strife among American citizens of foreign descent when he said:

"We are neither in alliance nor antagonism nor entanglement with any foreign power, but on terms of amity and cordiality with all."

That is the condition, and every true American should congratulate himself that it is so. It is the ideal condition asked by Washington, in his Farewell Address—friendship for all, entangling alliances with none. The deliberate public utterance of the President must be accepted as a statement of absolute fact, and it will be so accepted by every intelligent American, no matter what his political beliefs may be.

As to the Philippine situation, his words are clear and emphatic. The Spanish war, which had the support of the whole people, irrespective of politics, brought us a problem to solve which is as much the entire nation's problem as was the war the nation's conflict. It is a waste of time to say that Dewey ought to have sailed away from Manila after smashing the Spanish fleet. He did not. It is equally a waste of time to say we should not have taken the Philippines by the treaty of Paris. We did take them. We must look at the situation as it exists, and solve the problem thus presented, instead of wasting time disputing over what might have been.

As the President well says, "no political outcry can abrogate our treaty of peace with Spain, nor absolve us from its solemn engagement. It is the people's question, and will be until its determination is written out in their enlightened verdict. We must choose between manly doing and base desertion." And, further on, in his discussion of the matter, he put a quietus on the silly cry of "imperialism" in these lofty words:

There can be no imperialism. Those who fear are against it. Those who have faith in the republic are against it. So that there is universal abhorrence for it and unanimous opposition to it. Our only difference is that those who do not agree with us have no confidence in the virtue, or capacity, or high purpose, or good faith of this free people as a civilizing agency, while we believe that the century of free government which the American people have enjoyed has not rendered them faithless and irresolute, but has fitted them for the great task of lifting up and assisting to better conditions those distant peoples who have through the issue of battle become our wards.

There spoke the statesman and patriot, not the partisan. And we believe this magnificent speech will meet the indorsement of the people. The President, like the great Lincoln, believes in the people. Said he, in closing: "It is not possible that 75,000,000 of American free men are unable to establish liberty and justice and good government in our new possessions. The burden is our opportunity. The opportunity is greater than the burden. May God give us strength to bear the one and wisdom so as to embrace the other to carry to our distant acquisitions the guarantees of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'"

WHY THEY WAIT.

Elsewhere on this page we reproduce a cartoon which has the merit of depicting the facts of the case with exactitude. It will be recalled that Mr. Bryan was more than anxious that the Democratic national convention should be held before the Republican gathering at Philadelphia. He desired that the latter should be antedated at least two or three weeks. His reasons were that this would show an eager courage, a serene confidence that would appeal to the people; and that the convention would command a far greater degree of public interest than if it came trailing along after that of the Republicans.

But the Democratic national committee ruthlessly sat down upon Mr. Bryan and his early convention idea. His reasons were good—at least from a sentimental standpoint; and there is no question but that an early convention would be better for him, the Perpetual Candidate. The committee, however, had to think of something beside the party candidate. It had to consider the question of a platform. Of course the Chicago platform, upon which Bryan went to defeat—so severe that McKinley received the largest plurality of the popular vote ever given a Presidential candidate—is to be reaffirmed. But there are a number of issues which have come up since then, and the Democracy must define its attitude upon them.

Well, why can it not do that as well before the Republican convention as after it? Because that is not the Democratic way. The committee, true to the party instinct, simply desires to wait until the Republican party has defined its position. Then the Democratic party will only have to say: "We're agin all that," and the platform will be completed. The cartoon shows this in the clearest possible manner. Dame Democracy has written the declaration of opposition at the top of the slate, and is waiting to paste below it the Republican national platform, when it is framed, and poor Bryan's tears define his mental attitude.

KANSAS CITY'S GAIN.

The story is going the rounds—and uncontradicted, so far as we have noted—that Kansas City, having subscribed $50,000 to secure the national Democratic convention, proposes to recoup herself by charging $6 a day at hotels for each person, with a minimum of five persons to a room. If this be untrue, the quicker denial is made the better. Visitors will not attend, and they are the ones who spend money. The delegates and others whose attendance is compulsory are not spenders. The Chicago Inter Ocean gives friendly warning that this official and political class "is more proficient in the circulation of wind than of money." It is further suggested that if the Kansas City visitors next summer do not take away more money than they bring with them it "will be due entirely to the prudence of her people and to the efficiency of her police force." Now let us hear the Kansas City answer.

THE BILL PASSED.

The Puerto Rican tariff bill passed the House on February 28th, by a vote of 172 yeas to 161 nays—a larger majority in its favor than was hoped. It imposes the Dingley rates on all imports into the island from all countries but the United States; all imports from the latter, and all imports into the United States from the island, shall pay 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates; and its provisions shall be limited to two years.

Common sense has won. The plain business proposition was whether Puerto Rico shall pay its own expenses, or be a burden upon the United States Treasury. It was really a fight between modern, practical business ideas and scholastic theories of constitutional interpretation. Of the Republicans, but six put themselves in the latter class by voting against the bill, while only four Democrats enrolled themselves in the ranks of modern progress by voting for it.

The Democratic opposition to the administration questioned the constitutional power of the national government to impose duties on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. This is a denial of the power of this country to hold colonies. Of course the precedents are all against the Democrats, from the days of Jefferson downward. He, the putative father of the Democratic party, was our first great expansionist, and he held, in effect, that the Louisiana Purchase was a colony until Congress, by express legislation, had extended the guarantees of the constitution over it.

The opposition jeered at the President for recommending free trade with Puerto Rico, and then making it known that he would sign a bill imposing duties. There are two reasons, either sufficient, for the President's course. One is, of course, that it is a sensible business proposition that the island shall pay its own expenses, and not be a burden upon the national treasury. The other is, that the constitutional power of the government should be defined in relation to colonies. The vote in Congress on such a bill settles nothing. Members may express their opinions by their votes, but that is not decisive, because Congress has no power to declare the interpretation of the constitution.

That is the duty of the supreme court, and there is no doubt that, when this bill becomes a law, a suit will be brought which will at once be taken to that tribunal on the constitutional question. Whatever the decision may be must be accepted. Let the Democrats work their cry of "unconstitutional!" for all it is worth. The question can not be made a political issue, for it is one not to be settled by the verdict of the people at the polls, but by the august court of last resort in the nation.

JUSTICE TO PUERTO RICO.

President McKinley caught his critics napping on Friday. He has developed the practice of flanking his political foes by a sudden and unexpected move—unexpected to them, but considered carefully by himself and his advisers—and bringing confusion into their camp. This was a case in point. He sent a message to Congress recommending that the sum of over two million dollars, now in the Treasury, collected on imports from Puerto Rico, together with all other funds so collected in the future, shall be appropriated for the use and benefit of that island.

The criticism has been frequently made by Democrats within the past few days that the United States is not treating Puerto Rico with justice. The answer of the President was this message. It came as an overwhelming surprise to the Democrats in Congress. They were astounded as well as angered; for it knocked into smithereens a lot of Democratic campaign material. If they opposed it, they would be put in the position of refusing justice to the island—exactly what they have been charging upon the President and his party.

They were treated in the House to a second surprise, and that very speedily. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, was ready with a bill, drawn in accord with the President's recommendation. It was introduced, and after a brief discussion was passed by a vote of 162 to 107, no Republican voting against it.

To say that the Democrats were savage over this but faintly expresses the fact. They now criticise the President for "playing politics" in the name of generosity, with the public funds. But what else can they say? For partisan reasons they dare not indorse the common-sense proposition, and there is nothing for it but to find some excuse, however unworthy, to excuse their non-support. The American people will most heartily approve the step.

CAUSE OF PROSPERITY.

We have had eras of prosperity in the past, but there is a broad difference between the one we are now enjoying and those formerly. Hereafter, great upward movements in prices and business have come from big crops at home coupled by extra demand abroad, and have been correspondingly short-lived. The present move was preceded by very high prices for wheat and prosperity among the Western farmers, and the latest accompaniments has been the boom in cotton, which is the raw material of the great textile industry of the world. Yet these are not the main causes, but merely concomitants.

The main cause is an enormous industrial expansion—a vast increase in manufacturing, rather than simply in the production of raw materials. With better organization than ever before, improved machinery, better transportation and really lower rates therefor than in the past, as well as other factors, our industries can produce the great manufactured staples at low cost. This is at the bottom of the vast increase in our export of manufactures. We can beat Europe at her own game. The world is buying more, for some of the nations have learned of new needs—the Chinese among others. There is no reason this industrial uplift shall not be permanent, unless we are again silly enough to allow the supporters of political and industrial fallacies to get control of the national government.

Kentucky Republicans are now figuring on repealing the Goebel law and enacting another just as unfaair.

Col. Bryan will be worth precious little as an attraction after the voters get through with him this year.

Did March come in like a lion or a lamb? There were lion's teeth, but a very dense fleece.

PORTFOLIOS OF PARIS EXPOSITION.

As heretofore announced, we are making arrangements on a huge scale to supply readers of The Blade with a series of magnificent illustrations of the Paris Exposition, under the title of "Parisian Dream City." While similar to the "Dream City" we supplied our readers during our own World's Fair of 1893, we can safely promise these will be better, owing to improvements in the line of printing since that date. The many thousand Blade readers who cannot go abroad this year will, by means of this series of portfolios, enjoy the great exposition almost as well as those who spend hundreds of dollars to make a personal visit to Paris.

These portfolios will be issued weekly, beginning April 20, for twenty weeks. Each part will contain some twenty large full page photographic illustrations of the Exposition, and historic buildings and scenes of Paris. The regular price of each portfolio will be twenty-five cents—but by special arrangement with publisher, we have contracted to use 100,000 or more sets, and by fixing a price to just cover expenses, we are enabled to supply our Blade subscribers at ten cents per part.

Part one will be mailed on April 20th to every person who will in the meantime remit us ten cents for the first number. In order to give all our readers a chance, our books are now open for orders for Portfolio No. 1. The names will be entered in order as they are received, and there will be no delay in mailing on date named above. We therefore especially urge every reader of The Blade to remit at once for the first number, in order to get a sample of what we promise, and no one will be obliged to order the subsequent numbers, unless they are satisfied with the work. The Weekly Blade has now 173,000 regular subscribers, and perhaps as many more read it after the subscribers have done with it. We have ordered 100,000 of Part 1, and have arranged for more if we need them. If 150,000 of our readers order Part 1, 100,000 will continue through the series. Anyhow, all we ask is your first order, after which the matter is your own hands. The enormous detail of handling so many names, and mailing promptly to each individual, leads us to open our books for Part 1 a month in advance of publication. We therefore hope our readers will remit promptly on reading this announcement, and thereby give us time to enter the majority of names two weeks or more in advance. Address all letters "The Blade, Portfolio Department, Toledo, Ohio." Enclose in each letter a silver dime, and ask for Part No. 1 "Parisian Dream City." We prefer to have you send silver, but will take stamps in cases where silver cannot be obtained. We beg of you not to send stamps if you can get silver, as we are now burdened with stamps that we cannot use as current funds. Now let the orders roll in.

BRYAN'S TWADDLE.

Mr. Bryan made this declaration a few days ago: "I shall not stop talking about the money question until 70,000,000 people secure the right to attend to their own business without asking the aid or consent of any one to attend it for them."

This is the silly evasiveness of a demagogue rather than the statement of a possible fact. There are a vast number of things, besides the money question, in which the American people, or any other people, can not do as they wish without consulting somebody else.

For instance, the farmers of the United States are a very large class. They would be glad to see their wheat at a maximum of a dollar a bushel. They furnish bread for Europe. But the export price fixes the local price for our grain; and the export price is fixed by the law of supply and demand in Europe. The farmers of this country might have a law passed declaring that not a bushel of wheat should be exported at a less price than $1 per bushel; but does any sane man believe it would be effective?

Similarly, if Congress should enact a law that 48 cents' worth of silver bullion, coined into a dollar, should be equal in value to a gold dollar, no one dreams such a result would be effected. But if all the great commercial nations should agree to open their mints to silver, at an agreed ratio—say 32 to 1—and make silver legal tender equally with gold, it is possible it might work. But no one nation can do it.

Again, Mr. Bryan talks of "70,000,000 of people" as if they all agreed with him. But they don't. In 1896 they had an opportunity to "attend to their own business," and they utilized it by making a choice between the policies represented by Mr. Bryan and by Mr. McKinley. The choice was not pleasing to Mr. Bryan, and he has the right to appeal to the people again for a vote of confidence. He also has the right to talk nonsensical rubbish, if he wants to; but he makes himself ridiculous by emitting such twaddle as that quoted above.

CAN BE NO IMPERIALISM.

"There can be no imperialism. Those who fear are against it. Those who have faith in the republic are against it. So that there is universal abhorrence for it and unanimous opposition to it. Our only difference is that those who do not agree with us have no confidence in the virtue or capacity or high purpose or good faith of this free people as a civilizing agency, while we believe the century of free government which the American people have enjoyed has not rendered them faithless and irresolute, but has fitted them for the great task of lifting up and assisting to better conditions those distant peoples who have through the issues of battle become our wards."—President McKinley at Ohio Society banquet, New York, March 3.

Has Kentucky shot away all her ammunition?

LADYSMITH RELIEVED.

Buller got there. On Feb. 28 a British force reached Ladysmith, and the long siege is over. For 118 days the Boers have been trying to force General White to surrender the place, and the British have been making desperate efforts to come to his relief. The struggle has been more stubborn and more bloody than the world has seen since the days of our own civil war.

With the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, and the capture of Cronje, the war will now take a different phase. The Boers will now exercise their splendid defensive tactics in the effort to prevent the capture of Pretoria and Johannesburg, thus ending the war by virtual conquest on the part of the British. Of course it is to be expected that the Boer forces in the Orange Free State will stubbornly oppose Lord Roberts' next move, which will be against Bloemfontein, their capital. But this too far to the south of the scene of operations of Buller's forces. It will be possible for the latter to send a force to cut off all communication to the northward; and the great caution of the Boers will not allow them to be thus caught napping. They will not allow their effective forces to be divided, to be beaten in detail.

The end of the war is not yet in sight. The road to Pretoria is as long as that to Ladysmith. While there is little doubt now as to the outcome of the war, the outlook is for a long and desperate struggle before the final capitulation of the Boer forces.

THE GREAT STORM.

The storm of the past week originated in the Gulf of Mexico. Its center entered the United States near Galveston, Texas, on February 27. On the next morning the storm-center was in Tennessee; thence it moved eastward, and on the morning of March 1 was near Washington. On Friday morning it was over New England, and thence it went out over the wide expanse of the North Atlantic.

The upper half of its area brought the heaviest snow for many years to the northern section of the United States, from the Missouri river eastward to the sea. The whole country is under a white blanket, ranging in thickness from a foot at the western extremity of its area to four feet and more in northern New York and New England.

How puny the power of man when the storm-king rides the blast! Over the most populous section of the country human endeavor was largely nullified. Business was paralyzed, many kinds of labor were brought to a standstill, mails were irregular, travel and transportation delayed, with resulting inevitable losses that must be enormous in the aggregate. Here in Toledo we all had a personal experience of the difficulty in keeping communication open through the city streets. Schools were suspended, and the ordinary social and business machinery blocked by the snowfall. In the country, the situation was still worse, for the farmers were practically isolated from the world.

One is inclined to agree with W. D. Howells, who recently remarked to a newspaper interviewer that he wonders why man insists on battling with winter and its storms north of the fortieth parallel, when the fertile soil of the tropics will produce thrice as much per year under similar cultivation, while human needs are far less exacting than in the regions where cold dominates for almost half the year.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Puerto Rico.

The country will heartily approve the business-like way in which the Puerto Rican question is being solved. On Thursday, the President authorized the use of $1,250,000, an unexpended balance in the hurricane relief fund voted by Congress, in affording further relief to the islanders. The idea is to put this money in the hands of General Davis, governor of the island, for use in clearing off the wrecked plantations so that crops may be planted—removing the dense tropical growth which has come since the hurricane and which the planters are too poor to remove themselves.

Friday, on the heels of the passage by the House of the 15 per cent tariff bill, the President recommended and the House passed a bill appropriating $2,095,455, the amount of the duties collected on Puerto Rican trade between October 18, 1898, and January 1, 1900, as well as all duties that may hereafter be collected under existing law, for use of Puerto Rico. This money, the House voted, though the President did not ask it, to place in the President's hands to be used for the purpose named. Thus the House is done with the Puerto Rican financial measures, and it remains only for the Senate to dispose of them. That that disposition will be favorable there is not now much doubt; for the air was cleared up by the House debate, and Senators seem to be moving by a prearranged route to the same general end that the House has already reached.

Three New Battleships.

The approval of Admiral Dewey's suggestion by the House naval committee that in the plan for enlarging the navy three first-class battleships of the Oregon type, only enlarged and improved, be substituted for six of the proposed gunboats, as provided for by the Navy department, will afford general satisfaction to the country. Secretary Long has wisely assented to the proposition and the House committee appears to be unanimous in its favor. The battleship demonstrated its value in our war with Spain, and this country has attained a position as a naval power, and has interests at stake, which warrant the construction of more vessels of that type. We have two oceans fronting on our domain, and there should be a number of first-class battleships in each.

Consular Reform.

The house committee on foreign affairs has reconsidered the bill for the reform of the consular service and agreed to report it favorably. There is certainly need of such reform as will keep such immature and unreliable persons as Macrum out of the consular service. The bill may be effective for the purpose intended, but the incorporation of a non-partisan commission to aid the President doesn't seem to be well considered. As the President appoints consuls he can get along without any advisory commission if Congress will only require some determination of fitness that will not interfere with the President's powers and give some fair assurance of continuance in service after efficiency is shown.

Hawaii Territory.

In its general features, the bill creating a territorial government for Hawaii, which has passed the senate, is all that could be desired. It gives Hawaii a civil and political status identical with that of Arizona and New Mexico, with a governor to be appointed by the President, an elective legislature consisting of two branches, a delegate in Congress, a supreme court and minor tribunals, together with a Federal district court, before which persons accused of crime within its jurisdiction shall have the right of trial by jury.

Time and experience will doubtless suggest many minor changes in the form of government established by this act. It is in the nature of an experiment—and an interesting one, too, in that it is our first attempt to establish civil institutions in a distant territory, but its fundamental principles are sound, and its adoption will be of incalculable benefit to Hawaii. Even if it does not prove adequate to all the needs of the territory, it is a good beginning in that direction.

Report on Trusts.

Publicity seems to furnish the keynote of the suggestion made by the Industrial Commission in its preliminary report of trusts and industrial combinations. The commission recommends, for example, that promoters and organizers of corporations or industrial combinations, which look to the public to purchase or deal in their stocks or securities, should be required to furnish full details in regard to their business, necessary for safe and intelligent investment, and that any prospectus which fails to give such information, or which gives false information, shall carry legal responsibility. So it is suggested that the nature of the business, together with the powers of the various officers, should be expressed in the certificate of incorporation, which should be open to inspection, and that the directors or trustees should be required to report to the members of such corporation in reasonable detail its financial condition, to give members access to records of directors' meetings, or otherwise to furnish them before annual meetings with lists of members, with their addresses and their several holdings, and in general to provide means whereby the members may prevent the misuse of their property by directors or trustees. Finally, it is urged that the larger corporations be required to publish annually a properly audited report, the report and audit to be subject to government inspection.

Will Wait for Requests.

The Paris newspapers of the yellow type demand that the United States intervene in South Africa "to save those brave peasants from ruthless extermination." The United States will gladly offer its mediatory services when Boers and Britons ask for them. As things stand, intervention by any third power, without invitation, would be as unfriendly an act as a similar move on the part of France or Germany would have been in our war with Spain.

South African Situation.

The capture of General Cronje, the relief of Kimberley, the relief of Ladysmith and the failure of all the Boer efforts to hinder or prevent these events by breaking the long British line of communication are to be taken in connection with the tremendous uprising of the war spirit in Great Britain and the unceasing efforts of the government to send forward troops and munitions of war. The Boers have the worst of it and the British have the best of it and are determined to follow up their advantage.

There is no reason to suppose that this situation will permanently change. The Boers have lost prestige; they are outnumbered. The British will not again make the mistakes which have helped the Boers, and nothing is to be gained even by talking now about the impregnability of Pretoria.

The South African republic and the Orange Free State have involved themselves in a war with one of the most powerful nations on earth. The campaign, at first intended as aggressive, has broken down. Whatever happens, the British are not to be driven out of South Africa. Nothing is left for the Boers to do but to proceed to the last ditch and make a last stand—and then what will be accomplished by it?

If the war should close to-morrow what would happen would be just what will happen if it ceases later. Six months or six years' resistance on the part of the Boers will make no difference in the final result. South Africa, in its entirety, is to accept British domination instead of Dutch, or Boer, or Afrikander domination. The latter element strove to break down and drive back the former and has failed, and now must submit not merely to the presence, but to the supremacy of a different and stronger civilization.

WHY THEY WAIT.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE TROLLEY-CAR CONDUCTOR.

Extracts From His Diary About the Joys of His Job.

Here are some extracts from the diary of a Sixth avenue trolley car conductor:

"Another policeman loaded a large man, already loaded, on the car, last run of the night. Friend of his, and wanted me to see that he got off at Thirty-sixth street, with his front platform headed toward his home. This game is getting played out, people expecting us to act as keepers and patrol wagons for jags who are too respectable to be run in. This old bird insisted on feeding peanuts to three ladies on the car and putting the shells down the neck of clerical gent with white necktie.

"As soon as I got them quieted down he said he was so disgraced he was going to hang himself with the bell-pull, and he rang up nine fares on the register strap before I could pry him loose. Was

afraid to put him off, because if he fell on his head an hour after he might bring suit for damages. He offered to fight me for the price of a new hat, and chewed up a bundle of a dozen or so of transfers to show how he despised money.

"This transfer business is getting that overcrowded you'd think that people were packing bales of hay in their pocket to see them fish out the wads they've collected. In the late afternoon rush, when you couldn't drive another passenger in the car if you sharpened him to a point and used a sledge, the transfer fiend is at his busiest. When there's forty fares to be fought for by main strength, woman has to look through bundle of twenty transfers, drops a few on the floor, finds she hasn't one that will do for this trip, can't find a cent in change, flashes a $5 bill on me, and * * * (Here the diary required editing with an axe.)

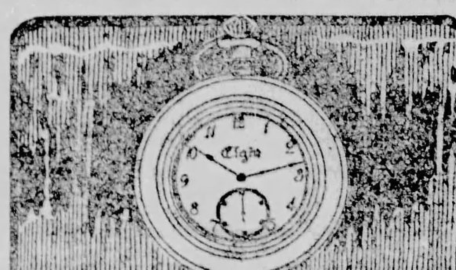
"Only two threats to report me to-day, one to have me fired point blank, one lecture. Very easy day. One man exploded because I didn't stop on the wrong side of the street, and he had to walk across. He had a badge of the 'Helping Hand league' in his buttonhole. Discharge papers promised by a woman who told me to get a newsboy at Tenth street and send him in to her with an afternoon paper. No boy in sight, and didn't hold the car until I could go over to Broadway and find a kid. This was pretty near the limit.

"Another jolt from a man who wanted to know where the Hot Stuff match factory was. Said I ought to be ashamed of my ignorance. I am. He could have found a business directory in the drug store at the corner where he got on board.

"Old lady dropped bundle getting off car, after I offered to help her. Wagon ran over it, and there was a 'rough house' for five minutes. She called a policeman, took our names and numbers, and crowd blocked the street, waiting to see the body pulled out from under the wheels. Couldn't make up running time, and got a roast because of hard luck all day."—New York Evening World.

MAJOR BADEN-POWELL AND LORD CECIL

During the engagement at Belmont Major Baden-Powell, of the first battalion, Scots Guards, observed and directed action from a housetop, as this sketch pictures him. Major Baden-Powell is an authority on ballooning and edits the Aeronautical Journal. It is said that he is never more at home than when he is in his basket raised from South African soil by war kites of his own invention. Major Baden-Powell is on the right, with hand extended.—New York Mail and Express.



Both Cold and Heat,

in refrigerating rooms and ovens, are used in testing

ELGIN

Ruby Jeweled Watches,

and they are required to stand both heat and cold without varying in their time telling before they are placed upon the market. All jewelers sell The Elgin. Ask yours why it is the best watch.

An Elgin watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

Our new booklet, "The Ways of a Watch" is sent free on request.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It Is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.65
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1497—Eastman Waist.

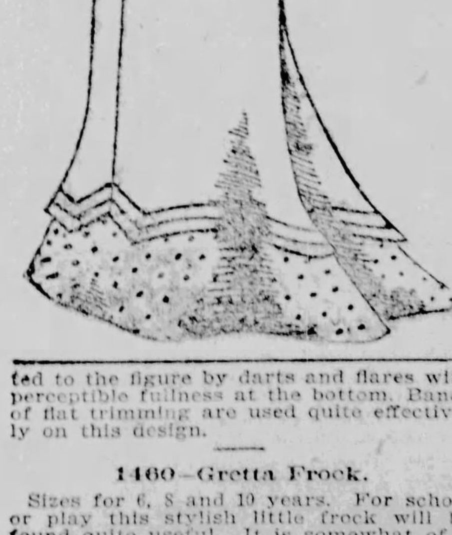
Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. The fashionable guimpes seen with so many of the newest winter waists afford an infinite variety of dressy effects, and hence are exceedingly popu-

lar. The "Eastman" is a plain blouse of national blue cloth, made tight fitting in the back and crossing surplice fashion in front. The guimpe, a yoke and sleeves of white Irish poplin, are banded closely with quarter-inch wide blue velvet ribbon, and the blouse is trimmed with strips of the silk edged with the ribbon. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1747—Malta Overskirt.

Medium size only. An extremely graceful and chic design for an overskirt to wear over a skirt of the same material or of some contrasting fabric. It is fit-



ted to the figure by darts and flares with perceptible fullness at the bottom. Bands of flat trimming are used quite effectively on this design.

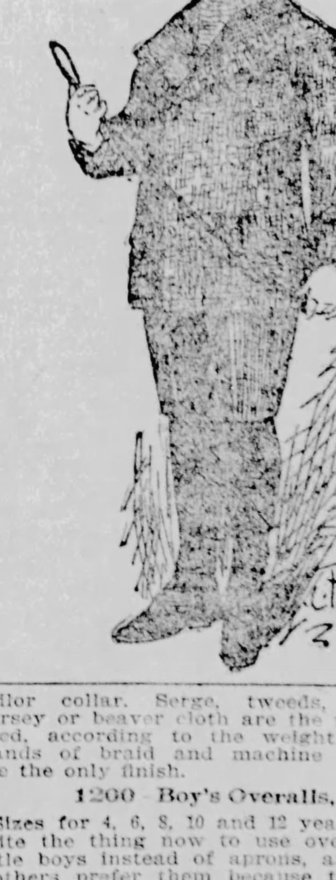
1460—Gretta Frock.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. For school or play this stylish little frock will be found quite useful. It is somewhat of a blouse effect, fitting trimly around the shoulders, and is full, not drooping at the belt. The fronts cross at the waist line and the neck opens wide over a shield and is finished with a broad sailor collar, which on the right side extends to the belt. The kilted skirt just reaches to the knee, but if preferred, any style of skirt may be substituted. Woolen and heavy cotton fabrics are the most desirable materials, with some con-

trasting material for the shield and sailor collar. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1441—Shafter Reefer.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An excellent model for a boy's reefer, which is cut the favorite length, made double-breasted and is finished with a rolling



sailor collar. Serge, tweeds, cheviot, kersey or beaver cloth are the materials used, according to the weight desired. Bands of braid and machine stitching are the only finish.

1200—Boy's Overalls.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It is quite the thing now to use overalls for little boys instead of aprons, and many mothers prefer them because they protect the boys' clothes more completely when he is at play than an apron can.

Our pattern is a very simple one and will be found quite useful. These sensible garments are made of denim, crash or gingham. A special illustration and directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

WORRY WILL KILL; HOW IT WORKS

Modern science has brought to light nothing more curiously interesting than the fact that worry will kill. More remarkable still, it has been able to determine, from recent discoveries, just how worry does kill. It is believed by many scientists who have followed most carefully the growth of the science of brain diseases that scores of the deaths set down to other causes are due to worry, and that alone, says the Journal of Health.

The theory is a simple one—so simple that any one can readily undersand it. Briefly put, it amounts to this: Worry injures beyond repair certain cells of the brain, and the brain being the nutritive center of the body, the other organs become gradually injured, and when some disease of the organs, or a combination of them, arises, death finally ensues.

Thus does worry kill. Insidiously, like many another disease, it creeps upon the brain in the form of a single, constant, never-lost idea, and, as the dropping of water over a period of years will wear a groove in a stone, so does worry gradually, imperceptibly, but no less surely, destroy the brain cells that lead all the rest—that are, so to speak, the commanding officers of mental power, health and motion.

Worry, to make the theory still stronger, is an irritant at certain points, which produces little harm if it comes at intervals or irregularly. Occasional worrying of the system the brain can cope with, but the iteration and reiteration of one idea of a disquieting sort the cells of the brain are not proof against. It is as if the skull were laid bare and the surface of the brain struck lightly with a hammer every few seconds, with mechanical precision, with never a sign of let-up or the failure of a stroke.

Just in this way does the annoying idea, the maddening thought that will not be done away with, strike or fall upon certain nerve cells, never ceasing, and week by week diminishing the vitality of these delicate organisms that are so minute that they can be seen only under the microscope.

Harbingers of Spring (Out West).

Let blizzards howl the livelong day,
And leaden skies wrap night in gloom;
Life is not dull; spring's on the way,
When ginghams in the windows bloom.
—Indianapolis Journal.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY,

DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS

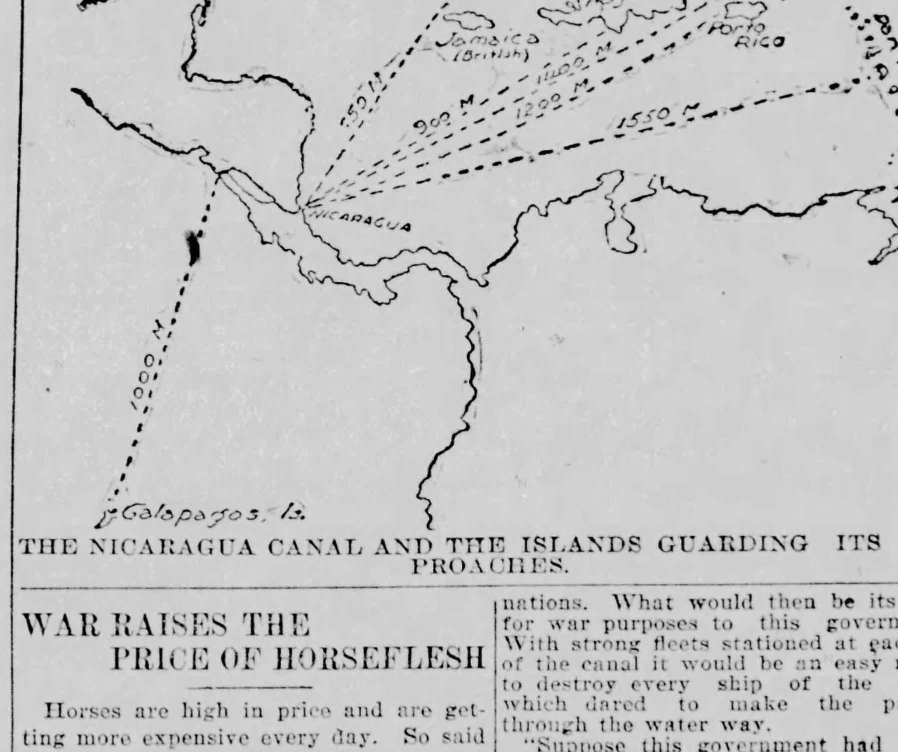
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.



THE NICARAGUA CANAL AND THE ISLANDS GUARDING ITS APPROACHES.

WAR RAISES THE PRICE OF HORSEFLESH

Horses are high in price and are getting more expensive every day. So said a horse dealer to-day, and he quoted prices of a number of horses in his stables as proof of what he said. "Why are they expensive?" he continued. "Simple enough. Horses are going out of this country in large numbers to supply the rival armies who are fighting in the Transvaal. The demand both by England and the Boers is heavy, and as the two sides desire different styles of horses the American horse market is swept pretty clean. The Boers like wiry animals, while the British buy only large, stock horses, able to carry the big, heavy men who make up the cavalry of their service. I should say that, taking it all around horses in New York are 25 per cent higher now than they were before the outbreak of the Transvaal war.

Scents a Circus.

Visitor—I never saw such an obedient, willing boy as your little son is. No matter what task you set for him, he goes at it as cheerfully as if it was play. How he loves to please you!

Host—There'll be a circus in town next week.—Sydney Town and Country Journal.

IF THE CANAL BE FORTIFIED

Dangers in War if America Alone Controls the Nicaraguan Canal.

Senator Morgan, in charge of the canal bill, says it is not his intention to antagonize the other bills with the canal proposition. He realizes that more time will be required for the consideration of the canal bill, because of the opposition raised in some quarters against the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He regards the final passage of the measure are inevitable, for there is an overwhelming majority for it in each house.

Senator McLaurin of South Carolina says none of the recent objections offered by the opponents of the canal based on the treaty will have any influence on his vote in favor of the prompt passage of the bill. He says he is confident Congress will provide all the safeguards necessary to protect the interests of the United States in time of peace or war. He regards the building of the canal by the government as an aid to the commercial interests of the South. He is confident that even if there should be no international agreement Uncle Sam's navy and army will be able to protect the canal against all foreign interference.

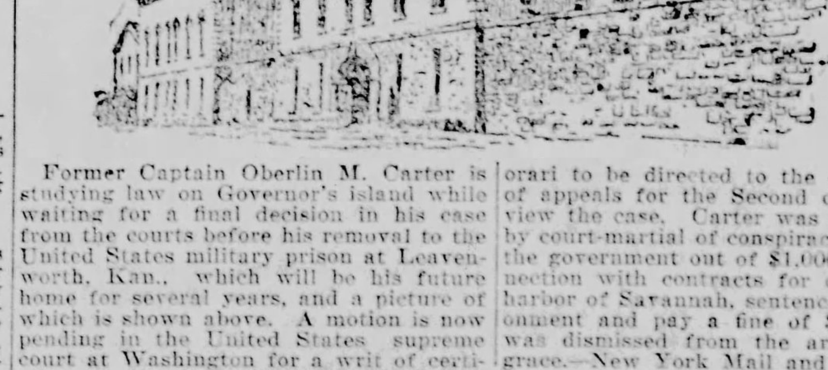
Should the United States proceed with the construction of the canal it would purchase the property of the Maritime company, which Rear Admiral Endicott estimated as worth not more than ½ million dollars, and which Representative Hepburn, chairman of the House on interstate and foreign commerce, says is worth about ¼ million dollars.

"In time of war," said a naval officer. "In case the canal were entirely under American control it would be an easy matter, with fortifications, for an enemy to slip a stick of dynamite under one of the locks and thus destroy the usefulness of the water way to the commerce of all nations. What would then be its value for war purposes to this government? With strong fleets stationed at each end of the canal it would be an easy matter to destroy every ship of the enemy which dared to make the passage through the water way.

"Suppose this government had fortifications at the termini of the canal. In time of war it might be considered advisable to reinforce the Atlantic fleet. The vessels of the Pacific station would enter at Brito, for instance, and proceed to Lake Nicaragua. The destruction of locks on the eastern and western slopes by the use of dynamite, perfectly feasible at night, would result in the penning up of this section of American force. Even supposing that the fleet did succeed in making the passage and after getting through the canal locks were destroyed, there would be danger of the Pacific slope unprotected.

"On the other hand, with the neutrality of the canal company guaranteed by all nations of the world, there would be less danger of its being destroyed. Besides, the control of the Caribbean sea assured to us by our national position and the acquisition of Puerto Rico islands will enable us to protect the eastern end of the water way. For the protection of the western terminus this government purposes to acquire Chatham islands of the Galapagos group, and we will consequently have important bases at which our men-of-war can lie in wait for an enemy."

MILITARY PRISON AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.



Former Captain Oberlin M. Carter is studying law on Governor's island while waiting for a final decision in his case from the courts before his removal to the United States military prison at Leavenworth, Kan., which will be his future home for several years, and a picture of which is shown above. A motion is now pending in the United States supreme court at Washington for a writ of certiorari to be directed to the circuit court of appeals for the Second circuit to review the case. Carter was found guilty by court-martial of conspiracy to defraud the government out of $1,000,000 in connection with contracts for dredging the harbor of Savannah, sentenced to imprisonment and pay a fine of $5,000, and was dismissed from the army in disgrace.—New York Mail and Express.

IF PINCKNEY HAD HAD HIS WAY

New York Press.

During these times of bribery for office and of the eminent success of the "Millionaire Club" at Washington, otherwise the Senate of the United States, we are reminded that it was Charles Cotesworth Pinckney who moved in the constitutional convention to strike out the clause allowing compensation to senators, on the ground that the body should be composed of persons of wealth, and consequently above the temptations of poverty. What a commentary on the times! It was Charles Cotesworth Pinckney who was the author of the clause in the constitution which says that "no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under authority of the United States." It was he who, replying to an intimation that peace might be bought with money, exclaimed, "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute!" Washington made him major general, but second to Alexander Hamilton, who had been his junior. When his attention was called to the injustice, he said: "Let us first dispose of our enemies; we shall have leisure to settle the question of rank." His love of honor was greater than his love of power and deeper than his love of self—so said Charles Chauncey.

In After Years.

Customer—Have you felt slippers, young man?

New Clerk—Yes, ma'am; but I haven't for a long time now.

THE WITNESS' REPLY.

Years ago United States District Judge Williams was a district judge in Arkansas. At a certain term of court a murder trial came before him, and the most important witness for the prosecution was a colored boy ten years old. The lawyers for the defense set out to show that the boy was too young to understand the nature of an oath, and therefore was not competent as a witness.

"Boy," said one of them, severely, "do you know what would happen if you swore to a lie?"

"Yes, sah. Mammy would lick me."

"Would anything else happen?"

"Deed dey would, case de devil would git me."

At this point Judge Williams leaned over his desk and said with pretended sternness: "Don't you know, boy, that I would get you, too?"

"Yes, sah, dat's what I just said."—Kansas City Journal.

A Lesson.

"I think there is a lesson to be learned from that novel," said Willie Wishington.

"So do I," answered Miss Cayenne. "It taught me better than to read any more books by that author."—Washington Star.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Worthless Stuff!

What a lot of trash is sold as cough cures. The hollow drum makes the loudest noise—the biggest advertisement often covers worthlessness.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the following have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and made me lose flesh rapidly. I was treated by many eminent physicians, but could get no permanent relief. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I began to get better at once. I now sleep well, my old flesh is back, and I enjoy myself in every way at the age of seventy-four."—R. N. MANN, Fall Mills, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1899.

It's the do-as-you-would-be-done-by cough medicine. Try a 25-cent bottle.

"TOO LATE."

A southern prisoner of war at Camp Chase, in Ohio, after pining of sickness in the hospital of that station for some time, and confiding to his friend and fellow captive, Col. W. S. Hawkins, of Tennessee, that he was heavy of heart because his affianced bride in Nashville did not write to him, died just before the arrival of a letter in which the lady curtly broke the engagement. Col. Hawkins had been requested by his dying comrade to open any epistle which should come for him thereafter, and, upon reading the letter in question, penned the following versified answer:

"Your letter came, but came too late!
For heaven had claimed its own.
Ah, sudden change from prison bars
Into the great white throne.
And yet I think he would have stayed
For one more day of pain,
Could he have heard those tardy words
Which you have sent in vain.

"Why did you wait, dear maiden, say,
Through so many weary hours—
Had you other lovers with you
In that dainty silken bower?
Did others bow before your charms,
And twine bright garlands there?
And yet I ween in all the throng
His spirit had no peer.

"I wish that you were by me now,
As I draw the sheet aside,
To see how pure the look he wore
Awhile before he died.
Yet the sorrow you gave him,
Has left its weary trace;
And a meek and saintly sadness
Dwells upon his pallid face.

"'Her love,' said he, 'could change for me
The winter's cold to spring.'
Ah, trust of thoughtless maiden's love,
Thou art a bitter thing;
For when the valleys fair in May
Once more with bloom shall wave,
The northern violets will blow
Upon his humble grave.

"Your dole of scanty words had been
But one more pain to bear;
Though, to the last, he kissed with love,
This tress of your silken hair,
I did not put it where he said;
For when the angels come,
I would not have them find the sign
Of falsehood in his tomb.

"I've read your letter and I know
The evils you have wrought—
To woo that noble heart of his,
And gain it!—fearful thought.
With lavish wealth men often give,
For a life light and small.
What manly forms are often held
In folly's flimsy thrall.

"You shall not pity him, for now
He's past your hope and fear;
Although I wish that you could stand
With me beside his bier.
Still I forgive—Heaven knows
For mercy you'll have need,
Since God his awful judgment sends
On each unworthy deed.

"To-night the cold wind whistles by,
As I my vigils keep,
Within the prison dead-house where
Few mourners come to weep.
A rude plank coffin holds him now,
Yet death gives always grace,
And I would rather see him thus
Than clasped in your embrace.

"To-night your rooms are very gay
With wit and wine and song,
And you are smiling, as though
You had never done a wrong.
Your hand so fair that none would think
You penned these words of pain;
Your face so white—would to God
Your soul were half so free from stain.

"I'd rather be this dear, dear friend,
Than you in all your glee,
For you are held in grievous bonds,
While he's forever free.
Whom serve we in this life,
We serve in that to come.
He chose his way, you yours;
Let God pronounce the fitting doom."

MICROBES IN HOLY WATER.

The Rome correspondent of the Lancet recently made the suggestion that the salt which from the earliest ages has been mingled with the water used for ceremonial purposes should be modified so as to make it a true disinfectant. Salt, as the best known and probably the earliest used substance for preventing decay, was most likely added originally purely from its symbolic meaning, though possibly the symbolism, as in so many other instances, grew side by side with the literal meaning.

According to the Catholic Times of December 29, 1899, the Osservatore Romano does not fall in with our correspondent's suggestion, avowing that the water, being holy, needs no human treatment and has never hitherto been regarded as a channel of disease. The Catholic Times goes on in the following eminently sensible fashion: "God has given us intelligence for use, and even when He blesses requires us to take the ordinary precautions which reason suggests. The argument that no change is advisable because the necessity for it has not been suspected before now cuts at the ground of improvement."

We are glad to be able to note these remarks of our contemporary as showing the accordance of common sense lay opinion with that of scientific men. We have previously pointed out how the church has always taken cognizance of men's bodies as well as of their souls. There must be no standing still in either religion or science, for in both the intellect is trying to reach heights at present beyond it, but which shall one day be attained, and that which is now dark shall be made light.—The Lancet.

First Office Boy—Howje like yer new chob?

Second Office Boy—Aw, it's no good. De ole man's so deef he don't mind me whistlin'.—Indianapolis Press.

News of the Week.

THE PRESIDENT AT NEW YORK

His Speech at the Annual Banquet of the Ohio Society.

New York, March 5.—President McKinley was the guest of honor at the Ohio society here, Saturday evening. He spoke as follows in response to a toast:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: I appreciate your welcome and thank you for this renewed expression of good will. It is proper that I should say that the managing board of the Ohio society has kept the promises made to me that I should not be asked nor required to speak at this banquet. I shall not be guilty of reflecting on their good faith or breaking my own resolution not to speak, if I indulge in some observations while expressing in the briefest manner the pleasure which I have in greeting my old friends of the Ohio colony in New York. There is a bond of close fellowship which unites Ohio people. Wherever they journey or wherever they dwell they cherish tenderest sentiment for their mother state and she in turn never fails of affectionate interest in her widely scattered children.

"The statement which has so often been made is not far from the truth, 'Once an Ohioan always an Ohioan.' It has been some years since I was your guest. Much has happened in the meantime. We have had our blessings and our burdens, and still have both. We are neither in alliance nor antagonism nor entanglement with any foreign power, but on terms of amity and cordiality with all. We buy from all of them and sell to all of them and our sales exceeded our purchases in the past two years by over $1,000,000,000. Markets have been increased and mortgages have been reduced. Interest has fallen and wages have advanced. The public debt is decreasing. The country is well to do. Its people for the most part are happy and contented. They have good times and are on good terms with the nations of the world. There are unfortunately those among us, few in number, I am sure, who seem to thrive best under bad times and who, when good times overtake them in the United States, feel constrained to put us on bad terms with the rest of mankind. With them I have no sympathy. I would rather give expression to what I believe to be the nobler and almost universal sentiment of my countrymen, not only for our peace and prosperity, but for the peace and prosperity of all the nations of the earth.

"After 33 years of unbroken peace came an unavoidable war. Happily the conclusion was quickly reached without a suspicion of unworthy motive of practice or purpose on our part and with fadeless honor to our arms. I cannot forget the quick response of the people to the country's need and the quarter of a million men who freely offered their lives to their country. It was an impressive spectacle of national strength. It demonstrated our mighty reserve power and taught us that large standing armies are unnecessary when every citizen is a 'minute man,' ready to join the ranks for national defense.

"Out of these recent events have come to the United States grave trials and responsibilities. As it was the nation's war, so are its results the nation's problem. Its solution rests upon us all. It is too serious to stifle. It is too earnest for repose. No phrase or catchword can cancel the sacred obligation it involves. No use of epithets, no aspersion of motives by those who differ, will contribute to that sober judgment so essential to right conclusions. No political outcry can abrogate out treaty of peace with Spain or absolve us from its engagements. It is the people's question and will be until its determination is written out in their enlightened verdict. We must choose between manly doing and base desertion. It will never be the latter. It must be soberly settled in justice and good conscience and it will be. Righteousness which exalteth a nation must control in its solution. No great emergency has arisen in this nation's history and progress which has not been met by the sovereign people with high capacity, with ample strength and with unflinching fidelity to every honorable obligation. Partisanship can hold few of us against solemn public duty. We have seen this so often demonstrated in the past as to mark unerringly what it will be in the future. The national sentiment and the national conscience was never stronger or higher than now. There has been a reunion of the people around the holy altar consecrated to country newly sanctified by common sacrifice. The followers of Grant and Lee have fought under the same flag and fallen for the same faith. Party lines have loosened and the ties of union have been rooted in the hearts of the American people. Political passion has altogether subsided and patriotism glows with inextinguishable fervor in every home in the land. The flag has been sustained on distant seas and islands by the men of all parties and sections and creeds and races and nationalities.

"There can be no imperialism. Those who fear are against it. Those who have faith in the republic are against it. So that there is universal abhorrence for it and unanimous opposition to it. Our only difference is that those who do not agree with us have no confidence in the virtue or capacity or high purpose or good faith of this free people as a civilizing agency, while we believe that the century of free government which the American people have enjoyed has not rendered them faithless and irresolute, but has fitted them for the great task of lifting up and assisting to better conditions those distant peoples who have through the issue of battle become our wards. Let us fear not. There is no occasion for faint hearts, no excuse for regrets. Nations do not grow in strength and the cause of liberty and law is not advanced by the doing of easy things. The harder the task the greater will be the result, the benefit and the honor. To doubt our power to accomplish it is to lose faith in the soundness and strength of our popular institutions. The liberators will never become the oppressors. A self-governed people will never permit despotism in any government which they foster and defend.

"Gentlemen, we have the new care and cannot shift it. And, breaking up the camp of ease and isolation let us bravely and hopefully and soberly continue the march of faithful service and falter not until the work is done. It is not possible that 75,000,000 of American free men are unable to establish liberty and justice and good government in our new possessions. The burden is our opportunity. The opportunity is greater than the burden. May God give us strength to bear the one and wisdom to embrace the other, so as to carry to our distant acquisitions the guarantees of 'Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

UNNATURAL HUNGER

A Sure Sign of Hidden Dyspepsia.

"It was necessary to eat dinner at 11 o'clock," (says Mrs. C. F. Ollman, 1131 Preston St., Rockford, Ill.) "in order to have strength to prepare the noonday meal for the family.

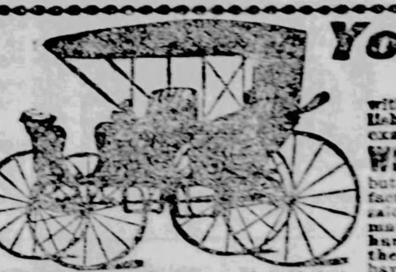
"While I was drinking coffee I felt so faint at 11 o'clock that I was unable to proceed with the work unless I had lunch. If I missed the 11 o'clock meal, I was attacked with a severe sick headache.

"My complexion at that time was a sight, great blotches appearing on my face, and I was so nervous I could sleep but a few minutes at a time, and would wake in the morning more tired than when I went to bed.

"Our grocer called my attention one day to Postum Cereal Coffee. This was about three years ago. I immediately quit the use of coffee and took up Postum having it prepared properly. The change produced a remarkable result. In a week or two I was able to leave off the 11 o'clock lunch and take my dinner in the regular way with the rest of the family. My blotchy complexion disappeared and a natural complexion took its place. Now I can go from morning until night without a meal, if I desire, and no headache or inconvenience of any kind appears. I sleep sound as a baby and my kidney trouble, which was more than serious, has entirely disappeared.

"A lady friend was recommended to try Postum, and a short time after, told me she was disgusted with it for it had no taste. I asked her if she boiled it carefully fifteen minutes after the real bubbling commenced. She said no, and in reply to another question, said she used only one heaping teaspoonful to the cup. I explained to her that she must use two heaping teaspoons to the cup and let it boil long enough. The next time I saw her she said she used Postum regularly and liked it very much indeed, and that it had made a great change in her health and the health of one or two members of her family."

It seems plain, from this experiment, that one is justified in the inference that coffee is an actual poison to many human beings, and sets up all sorts of diseases. The remedy is plain enough—to abandon the coffee and use Postum Food Coffee, which is sold by all grocers at 15 and 25 cents a package.



Your Whole Family Would Be Satisfied

with one of these surreys. They are handsome, strong, stylish, easy riding and durable. Selling on our plan you can examine it thoroughly before you are required to buy it.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

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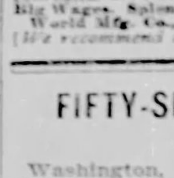

Our new 1900 style Square Quaker guaranteed best of all cabinets at any price. Has real door on hinges, steel frame, best materials, rubber lined, folds flat, lasts 20 years. Turkish and Vapor baths at home 3c each. Opens the millions of pores, sweats poisons out of the blood, keeps you clean and healthy, beautifies complexion. Physicians recommend it for Colds, La Grippe, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Obesity, Female Ills, all Blood, Skin, Nerve or Kidney troubles. Money refunded after 30 days use if not as represented. Price with heater, directions, formulas, $5.00. Face Steamer $1.00 extra. Order today. Write us. Valuable Book FREE. Big Wages. Splendid Seller. AGENTS WANTED. World Mfg. Co., 97 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O. (We recommend above firm as reliable.—Editor.)

THE SHIPPING BILL.

Washington, March 2.—The report prepared by Senator Frye upon the shipping bill reported by the committee on commerce of the senate, has been made public.

The report begins by asserting "The self-evident value of a national merchant marine," explains and deplores our almost entire dependence upon foreigners for our ocean carrying; suggests the danger of reliance upon the merchant ships of other nations which may become involved in war; the possible complete exclusion of American exports from their regular foreign markets in such a contingency, and points out that the wholesale transfer of tonnage of a belligerent nation to a neutral flag would involve such shipping in difficulties, seizures and detentions. The British-Boer war has materially reduced our means of transportation and embarrassed our ocean mail service. The humiliation of our reliance upon foreign vessels bought and chartered during our war with Spain is referred to, and the broad ground is taken that, under those sections of the constitution which empower congress to provide for the common defense and general welfare, is found the highest authority for the promotion of our merchant marine.

Three prime reasons are given for the decline of the American shipping in the foreign trade, namely: First, the greater cost of building ships in the United States than elsewhere; second, the greater cost of operating American as compared with foreign ships, and third, causes based on legislative encouragement.

The suggestion that this situation may be overcome by the free admission of foreign-built ships to the American register is met by pointing out that if such admission was constitutional it would result in destroying American shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

All competent authorities, the report continues, agree that this bill, if enacted, will involve a large increase in the American merchant marine. The passage of this bill, it is claimed, would probably effect a reduction of $25,000,000 a year in ocean rates on American commerce, through the additional shipping and the competition that would be created.

"Foreign opposition," the report says, "is being concentrated upon the bill because foreign shipping interests clearly see that they will be seriously injured by the replacing of American vessels for foreign vessels now in our trade. The annual expenditures are fixed at $9,000,000 in the bill. About $1,500,000 is now being paid to American ships under normal conditions for carrying our mails, a sum which should be deducted from the additional expense of the operation of this bill. About 400,000 additional tons of new shipping, approximating $40,000,000, and occupying several years in its construction, would have to be built in the United States if this bill is passed before the maximum expenditure of $9,000,000 could be reached.

"It is expected that some 340,000 tons of foreign-built vessels now owned or building for American citizens, will be admitted to American register under the terms of this bill, their owners being required to build equal tonnage in the United States before receiving any compensation.

"The provisions of the bill, from every point of view," adds the report, "are overwhelmingly in favor of new and more vessels, new shipyards and facilities for ocean transportation. While deemed unnecessary, a provision has been inserted under which a vessel cannot receive full compensation unless she carries one-half of a cargo.

"This," says the report, "completely answers criticism to the effect that a vessel might run under the bill for compensation given without carrying a cargo."

The report also states:

"As the most promising field for the future development of our markets for agricultural products is northern and temperate Asia, the committee believes that our grain fields and cotton plantations will gain in greater proportion from the enactment of the law than the seaboard ship building and ship owning states."

INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—W. F. Thompson, secretary of the chamber of commerce of Huntsville, Ala., and also secretary of the Southern Industrial convention, a permanent organization established to promote the general industrial interests of the South, to-day extended an invitation to Commissioner of Agriculture Wilson to attend the next session of the industrial convention which will be held in Chattanooga, May 8 to 11, and at which all the commissioners of agriculture of the Southern states are expected to be in attendance. The Chattanooga meeting will consider four leading matters of interest to the South, via: Education, agriculture, commercial expansion and the race problem. The latter will be discussed by prominent members of both races and entirely as it relates to the industrial future of the South.

Mr. Wilson has promised to attend this meeting if his official duties will permit.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Senate — Heard Mr. Depew in support of the retention of the Philippines and Mr. Turley in opposition to the seating of Mr. Quay. Amended Hawaiian bill so as to make void all contracts for labor entered into since August 12, 1898.

House—Devoted the day to debate on the Puerto Rican tariff bill.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Senate — Postponed until Thursday at 4 p. m. Vote on the Hawaiian government bill. Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, made an explanation of the work of the conferees on the financial measure, his statement resulting in an unexpected and spirited debate. Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, made a speech on the Philippines. He is the first Democratic Senator to declare himself for expansion.

House—Passed the Puerto Rican tariff bill by a vote of 172 to 161.

Washington, March 1.—Senate—The bill providing a form of government for the territory of Hawaii was passed without division. Mr. Clay delivered a carefully prepared speech on the Philippines. He favored the adoption of the Bacon resolutions, declaring it to be the policy of the United States to turn over the islands to the Filipinos as soon as a stable government could be established by them under the protection of this country. At the instance of Mr. Foraker the Puerto Rican tariff bill was made the unfinished business and will be considered as soon as the conference report on the finance bill shall have been disposed of next Tuesday. It was decided to take a final vote on the conference report on the financial bill next Tuesday at 4 p. m.

House—The Democrats scored their first victory of the session on the motion to take up the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the fourth Alabama district. On two separate votes the Democrats, with the aid of two Republicans, Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, and H. C. Smith, of Michigan, beat the Republicans upon the question of consideration. An agreement was made to consider the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter March 20. A bill was passed to grant an American register to the ship Windward, in which Lieutenant Peary will make an attempt to reach the North Pole.

Washington, March 2.—Senate. — Mr. Hoar made a speech in favor of the seating of Mr. Quay. Debate on the Puerto Rican tariff bill consumed the rest of the day.

House—On receipt of a message from the President passed a bill placing in the President's hands all the money collected upon Puerto Rican goods since the Spanish evacuation, to be used for the relief of Puerto Ricans. Mr. Mann (Ill.) called up the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the fourth Alabama district. The Democrats attempted a filibuster, but the case was taken up, 136 to 129. The case was debated for the remainder of the day. At 2:30 p. m. Saturday the final vote will be taken.

Washington, March 3.—Senate.—The session was brief on account of the death of Representative Epes, of Virginia. Mr. Ross spoke in opposition to the seating of M. S. Quay, and Mr. Teller spoke in criticism of the conference report upon the currency bill. A number of private pension bills were passed.

House.—The chaplain in his invocation made feeling reference to the death of Mr. Epes. It had been intended to proceed with the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case, but unanimous consent was given to vacate the order heretofore made and postpone the final vote until next Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. Resolutions on the death of Mr. Epes were adopted and a committee appointed to attend the funeral.

Washington, March 5.—Senate.—Mr. Carter, of Montana, dealt vigorously with the Quay case in the course of an explanation as to why he will vote for the former senator from Pennsylvania, notwithstanding he voted against the seating of Mr. Corbett in the last Congress. The near approach to the time of voting on the conference report on the finance bill brought out two speeches on that measure, one by Mr. Fairbanks and the other by Mr. Butler.

House. — Considerable miscellaneous business, much of a minor character, was transacted. During consideration of a bill to incorporate the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical association the speaker and Mr. Bailey, of Texas, exchanged sharp words, and the latter filibustered and ultimately prevented the final passage of the bill by demanding the reading of the engrossed bill. The bill proposes to collect at the residence of the late Frederick Douglass in Washington a record of the anti-slavery movement.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

FAME THAT IS FLEETING

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Nothing is so fleeting in this changeable world as a sort of idolatrous popularity which appears to sweep like a huge wave over a people, carrying some off their feet and away from common sense, and touching everybody. During the last year or two, two marked instances will occur to the mind at once. Admiral Dewey for one, and Rudyard Kipling, the other. No word of praise was too strong for Dewey. The whole nation was ready to bow down and do him honor—before he came home. He returned and the eagle screeched loudly over "our hero" for a season. Then he married,and,presto—change; having ventured to give his bride the gift to which the loving nation "had tied a string," a whirlwind swept over his head! To-day little is heard of the people's idol of a few short months ago. How much of this sudden veiling of a shining light is due to political chicanery, it is hard to tell, but at least the tidal wave of worship has subsided.

Then there is Mr. Kipling. In a literary way he occupied a similar position in the eyes of the people. "The king could do no wrong." Whatever Kipling wrote was wonderful in all ways. It was treason to think or speak otherwise. When he was sick the world was breathless lest his life and work should end. When he recovered a long drawn sigh of relief was given because the danger was over.

Fortunately that stage of tempestuous admiration has also passed away. There are people who have dared to take Mr. Kipling down from his pedestal, and their number is not small. Not a ripple has been caused by his departure to the Cape whither he has gone because of ill health. This does not argue that Mr. Kipling's vogue is gone; that he is not still held to be a writer of wonderful vigor; that his prose and verse have not the same power to move the fancy and the feelings of his readers as ever; but it does whisper that the idol-worship period has ended. Now one may stop and think and speak his convictions respecting his literary productions in perfect safety.

This is well, for he is not beyond criticism. The influence of a book like Stalky & Co., with the glamour of Mr. Kipling's fame thrown over it, is bad, beyond question. The story is a record of vulgarities and brutalities, and if the tale is realistic, we have reason to be thankful that it is a picture of English boys and not of American.

Then again, strong and virile as this author's poems are, they glorify physical and material power only. The White Man's Burden is to "shoot" civilization and Christianity into the people of any land English-speaking nations may lay their hands upon. He does not think Cecil Rhodes "needs any morals; he is building an empire." His "Great God of Nations," to whom he appeals, is not one to inspire humanity to the fellowship taught by the Man of Nazareth, but a God who calls to strife and struggle, to battle and bloodshed, that his chosen people may grasp the treasures of a coveted territory.

It is a good thing that these "veils of glamour" should be swept away. Then the idols of the season are left to stand in the light of the truth which they represent. Admiral Dewey holds to-day the place he deservedly won in the hearts of the people, a place really untouched by the foolish babble about a trifle, or even by possible political machinations. So, too, Rudyard Kipling will take finally his real place as a writer, without regard to the rising and falling of the waves of temporary popularity.

It is this temporary popularity that often misleads and finally destroys the worker who, in the beginning, had that in him that which promised a real and permanent success. It seems real while it lasts; it may be made a stepping-stone to something of true worth; but often it falls away suddenly and leaves the subject stranded and helpless. Public favor at its best is a fickle thing, and he who trusts it to carry him onward without continued effort on his own part, will meet with bitter disappointment.

In truth, it is the steady, persistent work, the capacity for which has been said to constitute genius, that brings any success that is worth having. It is much to be able to distinguish a fleeting notoriety from the appreciation that is the fruit of honest effort, and is full of promise for the future. Unfortunately this appreciation does not always come when it is most needed, or in a way that is most deserved, yet it is possible that quicker results would have caused final failure.

One can not help, however, a touch of sadness when fame and fortune comes too late to bring help or pleasure into the life of the one who has wrought faithfully. I was reading lately of an artist in New York who has worked for many, many fruitless years, and but just now gained the recognition which has brought to him and to his wife great happiness. At a recent sale of a collection of art works, he found that one of his pictures received equal honor with those of the best foreign painters, as shown by the bidding, and it moved him deeply.

Yet it is possible that an earlier pronounced success would have diminished his effort and lowered his standards. To-day, with his ideals still beyond him, he knows that he is constantly drawing nearer to what he has longed to accomplish, while no recognition which he may receive can weaken his resolve to reach greater heights of attainment.

Work for the work's sake, and not wholly for the temporary good it may bring, is the real key to the winning of a success which is worth possessing. No matter what the aim may be, whether it is in the painting of a picture, or any other form of the expression of effort, to win the guerdon, it must be placed upon the highest plane. And it is a truth valuable in its application, that character may be read in the way the homeliest work is performed, and often the story of deserving in small things and great is told in this simplest of ways.

SOWING TIME.

"O farmer, what are you sowing,
In the fields so wide and bare?"
"I'm scatt'ring wheat in the furrows deep,
I've chosen the seed with care?"

"O farmer, what will be growing
As the summer months go by?"
"Why, wheat will grow," and the farmer laughed;
"Did you think it might be rye?"

"O farmer, when comes the reaping,
What then will you gather in?"
"The wheat I sow will surely grow
And fill each granary bin."

"But what of the far-off mission fields?
Pray tell me what seed you sow?"
"O pennies and prayers and God's own word—
This is the seed that will grow."

"But the field is wide and barren,
And the years are flying fast."
"Yes, but His word is springing up
For in faith each seed is cast."

"But when it is time for harvest,
What then do you hope to gain?"
"Just what we sow; for God's own word
Brings forth the living grain."

Still, then, in faith the farmer toils,
He grudges no time nor cost;
We, too, will labor on, because
No kernel of truth is lost.
—Mrs. L. A. Scott.

THE Cozy Corner

MY NEIGHBOR.

My neighbor has a dozen faults
While I have one or two.
He's sometimes cross and surly,
While I am only "blue."

He's always "close and stingy,"
While I with prudence save.
He never will be honest,
To each his due I gave.

If every one was just as good
As we are, every day,
This world would be a Paradise
Where all would wish to stay.
HENRIETTA.

Again, as it does every winter, comes to the editor the inquiry from many women, "What can a woman do to earn some money?" It is significant of the improved financial state of the country that fewer of these questions have been asked during the last year than for several previous years, and means that more men have been able to secure remunerative employment, thus doing away with the necessity for the women to seek employment.

It is difficult to find, now-a-days, any employment from which women are barred. All of the professions are represented by women; women take contracts for erecting buildings and for decorating them when finished. A Jersey woman while her sister in Louisiana does it by raising mint. Insurance and advertising agencies have been most successfully managed by women; writing love letters is another branch of industry that has brought in much money for an enterprising girl in a western city, and another girl in the same city gives the despondent lovers (and others) remedies for their bodily ailments over the counter of a large prescription drug store.

So it will be seen that there are many ways by which women can earn money—if they are prepared to do the work well. That is why so many fail; they do not know how to do their chosen work well; they are satisfied with doing it just well enough to say that they can do it, and do not strive to excel in it, and with so much competition as there is, and ever will be, this will not do; we must not only be first-class workers, but we must be constantly striving to improve. If we do not, we shall surely find that we are dropped out of the procession, and we will have no one to blame but ourselves.

So, dear women who want "to earn some money," set yourselves to learning to do something well, perfectly well, and you will not only be more apt to obtain a position, but you will be able to keep it when you get it.

Marguerite, Ohio, has this to say on a very common weakness, to which we will all plead guilty at some time in our lives, though we usually have better feelings as we grow older:

I have read Lil's letter and the criticisms it has called forth, with much interest. The death of animals, when necessary to give food and clothing to man, cannot be abolished, for these lower animals were placed on earth for the use and comfort of man, but to slay innocent birds to gratify a foolish pride, is cruel in the extreme.

I do not think that Lil meant to be cruel, but, as she says, she has suffered much, and it is a human failing to be glad that others suffer if we do. I am sure I plead guilty to such feelings sometimes,and it is the same with disappointments; it seems to give us a little comfort to know that others are disappointed as well as we. These thoughts do not remain with us long, for as soon as we stop to think, we have better thoughts.

I want to heartily endorse every sentence of Laura Golden's in her answer to Sweetie. It was a very sensible and practical letter. Thanks to the Illinois Bachelor, who spoke so kindly of my letter. I wonder that some of the M. G. R. girls do not induce him to change his name to "Illinois Benedict."

A new friend—Villa Oregon—writes a very kind letter, telling us of her appreciation of the Cozy Corner and of Grandmother's recipe for cooking a husband. We shall all be glad to hear from her again, feeling sure that she can give us much valuable help from her store of experience in various ways.

Frank A. Richardson tells us of a fine collection of Indian relics in his possession.

I wish to ask the readers of The Blade if any one of them has a larger collection of Indian relics than I have, those that they have collected themselves? I have about 100 specimens of arrow heads, two or three stone hatchets, some peculiarly-shaped stone ornaments and a number of skinning-stones. The arrow heads vary in size, color and shape; most of them are made a little twisting; this is supposed to cause them to whirl when in motion.

I commenced this collection when I was 12 years old, and have added to it every year. I seldom find a specimen when I am especially thinking about it, but they seem to spring up before me at the most unexpected times. I have them arranged and displayed in a show-case. Most of them have been found on farms in Michigan, though some were found by me in California. I enjoy them very much and hope that some of you will be interested in reading about them.

K. H. forgot our imperative rule that the name and address of the writer must accompany each manuscript to insure its publication.

Subscriber's Son should write to the secretary of the navy for correct information on the subject he mentions. Address your letter to Secretary of Navy, Washington, D. C.

A Reader asks some directions about using finger bowls. "Should one for each person be provided, or if one is passed around the table, how large a towel should be used, and what kind of one?"

Finger bowls are used at dinner, and whenever fruit is served for tea or luncheon. Sometimes a silver bowl containing water is passed to the guests by the maid, and into this each one dips the corner of his napkin, but it is preferable to have a small, glass bowl, at every plate. These are brought in with the dessert, the bowl resting on a dessert plate on which a doyley has been placed. Remove the doyley to the left hand and set the finger bowl on it. Use the napkin for drying the fingers, and not the doyley. A leaf of rose geranium placed in the water in the bowl gives a delicate perfume to the water.

The latest novelty for finger bowls is what the Japanese call "water flowers," which come in the form of tiny sticks of painted wood. When thrown into the water they develop into odd little blossoms, and their unfolding in finger bowls serves as a pleasant surprise to the unexpectant guest.

BLADE FANCY WORK CLUB.

There is one thing that will never be entirely out of fashion, and that is pincushions. True, we may have pin-trays and other substitutes, but somewhere in the house there must be a cushion. These can be made in such a variety of shapes and sizes, from the convenient little pocket cushion that Bessie makes for papa to carry in his vest pocket, to the elaborate creation of silk and lace that will be one of the wedding gifts for Bessie when she is a bride.

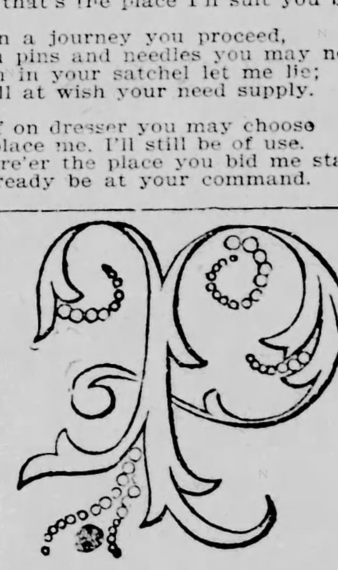
As everyone knows how to make a pin cushion, there is no need to tell you, but I want to give you this little verse, that was sent to me with a cushion, and I will add that I have taken the words literally, and the cushion has rested on my sewing machine, on my dresser, and has accompanied me many miles safely, stored away in my traveling bag, and it has always been "a friend in need."

To Accompany a Pincushion.

For pins and needles you will find
I'm just the thing to please your mind.
On your machine, then, let me rest,
For that's the place I'll suit you best.

If on a journey you proceed,
Both pins and needles you may need;
Then in your satchel let me lie;
I will at wish your need supply.

Or if on dresser you may choose
To place me, I'll still be of use.
Where'er the place you bid me stand,
I'll ready be at your command.



Nellie Stanton, W. Va., asks for directions for making letters and words to be appliqued on cloth.

Suppose you wish to applique some gold colored letters on crimson cloth, for instance? First you will stretch a piece of stout linen in an embroidery frame, and paste a piece of crimson cloth on it. When this is dry, and still in the frame, draw the outlines of the letters, or words, upon it. In another frame a piece of gold colored cloth is to be prepared the same way as the crimson, and on this the letters are to be drawn with India ink. Over the outlines of the letters a black cord is to be closely sewed, and when all the letters are completed in this way, the linen must be pasted all over the back with a strong, flour paste, to make the letters firm. When quite dry, the letters may be cut out with very sharp nail scissors, leaving the sixteenth of an inch margin all around. Lay them on the scarlet cloth outlines and fasten them with waxed, black silk, sewn through the black cord. Beyond this a gold cord should be sewn; the edge of the whole word, or words, when completed, should be finished in the same way. The whole piece of work should again be strengthened with the paste, and when this is perfectly dry the work can be taken from the frame and is ready to be transferred or mounted in the position intended.

This style of embroidery is used in making altar decorations.

THE BLADE COOK.

Once more the Lenten season has come when special dishes are required by those who keep the fast of forty days. If we kept it in truth, and so gave our overworked stomachs a rest, we should be profited physically, at least, but where the "fasting" means to eat more heartily of fish, cooked so that it is more satisfying than meat would be, the result is not apt to be very beneficial to our souls or our bodies.

"But," says some one, "how can it make any difference with our souls, whether we eat, or not?" Perhaps it won't with you, my friend, but I assure you that there are those who give so much time and attention to their eating that they are not at all sure that they have any soul, or mind, or anything but their dinner.

To such as these, it is well to have a time in the year when they can have an opportunity to think of these other things, and to realize that there are things necessary as well for the soul as for the body, and if there are six weeks when it is the fashion to restrain their appetites, such people will be benefited thereby. Therefore let us all keep Lent.

Baked Fish.

Clean and wipe the fish, leaving the head and tail on. Prepare a stuffing of 2 cupfuls of bread crumbs, 1/4 cupful melted butter, 2 teaspoonfuls of finely chopped pickles and salt and pepper to taste. Stuff the fish, allowing room for the dressing to swell, sew up the opening and place the fish on a well buttered tin, and place 1/2 pound of clear, salt pork cut in strips on top of it, and bake fifteen minutes for every pound.

Fish Sauce.

Mix to a smooth paste, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and 1 tablespoonful of flour, in a bowl; place this over the fire in a pan of boiling water, add 1 cupful of boiling water and stir till it is smooth and creamy, and salt to taste, remove from the fire and use immediately, as much of its goodness is lost by its standing after it is thick.

Sauce Hollandaise.

Make a sauce as given above, take it from the fire and add gradually the beaten yolks of two eggs, the juice of half a lemon, a teaspoonful of onion juice and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Serve this with boiled or baked fish and fish croquettes.

Let not soft slumber close your eyes,
Before you've recollected thrice
The train of actions through the day!
Where have my feet chose out their way?
What have I learnt, where'er I've been,
From all I've heard, from all I've seen?
What know I more that's worth the knowing?
What have I done that's worth the doing?
What have I sought that I should shun?
What duty have I left undone?
Or into what new follies run?
These self-inquiries are the road
That leads to virtue and to God.
—Isaac Watts.

OLIVE SCHREINER.

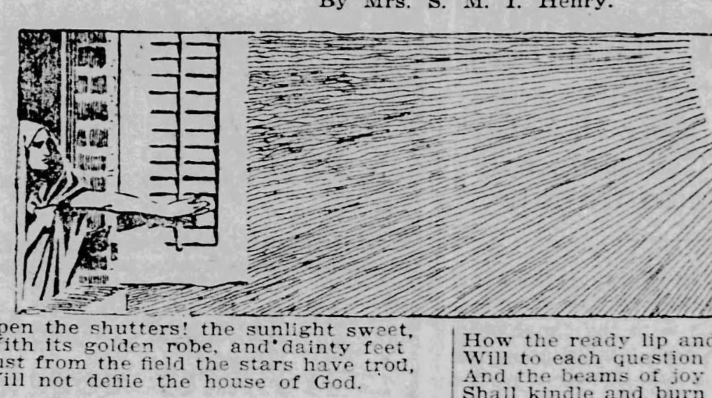
A great deal of interest is now centering about Olive Schreiner, whose literary work has already brought her into prominence, because of her attitude upon the South African question. She, as is known, was one of a band of refugees who went from the Transvaal to Cape Town on the breaking out of hostilities.

Her sympathies have always been with the Boers, and Trooper Peter Halket expresed this in a way that could not be mistaken by English Imperialists, while the friends and supporters of Cecil Rhodes considered it an unjustifiable attack upon him personally. The Bookman gives place to a bit of gossip regarding her change of feeling towards the astute financier which may or may not be true. At any rate she is eloquent in her appeal to England to do justice to the Boers.

Mrs. Schreiner's earlier years were passed among those people, she being a governess in a Boer family at the time she was writing The Story of an African Farm. The novel which she was reported to be writing at the time of the breaking out of the war has been laid aside, presumably because of the agitation of mind brought upon her by present conditions.

OPEN THE SHUTTERS.

By Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.



Open the shutters! the sunlight sweet,
With its golden robe, and dainty feet
Just from the field the stars have trod,
Will not defile the house of God.

Open the shutters! the room looks cold,
The children's faces are pinched and old;
And from the door they look away
At laughing fields where sunbeams play,

Then turn again to the darkened room,
With eyes that shrink from the shades of gloom,
And long and ache for the bright "outdoor,"
For a dance in the precious light once more.

Open the shutters, and let the light
Flood the room with billows bright,
And list how the notes of song shall spring
Like a bird when morn hath touched its wing.

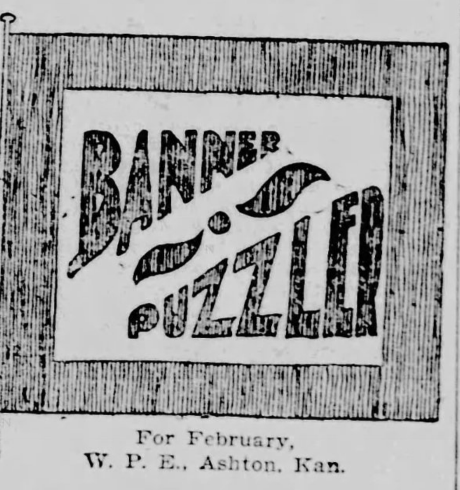
How the ready lip and dancing eye
Will to each question make reply;
And the beams of joy and love and grace
Shall kindle and burn in every face.

Open the shutters! our Jesus taught
Where the light into lily-bells was wrought;
On hillsides where the marriage wine
The sun distilled from Judah's vine.

No "pale religious light" for Him;
No shaded temple grand and dim;
But fields of light that He had sown,
To whom the spirit's needs are known.

Open the shutters! if we sit
At Jesus' feet, it seemeth fit
That in the light we read His Word,
So shall we better know the Lord.
—Good Health.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.



For February,
W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

Complete Set Sent by W. P. E. Ashton, Kansas.

1.—WHAT WAS THE NAME?

My name originally belonged to the House of Anjou and is said by antiquarians to have been derived from the circumstances of the first Count of this House having caused himself to be scourged with branches of broom, as a penance for some crime he had committed, and on the extinction of the Norman dynasty, succeeded to the throne of England, and reigned until supplanted by the family of Tudor, a period of 331 years.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

I am composed of five proper nouns, each containing five letters.

My first was a degenerate son of a prophet; my second signified a tower; my third was a priest who had taken a strange wife; my fourth was a city of Pamphylia; my fifth was a King, one of the descendants of Lot. My primals give the name of the King's forester; my finals that of one of David's seers, who had fourteen sons, all musicians.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The difference of the cubes of the areas of the gardens belonging respectively to A and B, in square rods is 259 and 7-27, and the product of their areas is 22 and 2-9; what were their dimensions and area, the length and breadth of each being respectively as 3 to 2 and 1-2, and 2 and 1-2 to land 1-2?

The Schoolmistress wonders if that is expressed just right? It reads queerly to her, but then she isn't much of an "Arithmeticker" anyway.

4.—INVERTED CONE.

X X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—The British smooth sole.
2.—The Prince of evil spirits.
3.—Quick of perception.
4.—To dress.
5.—Indicates identity.
6.—A consonant.

5.—QUERY.

What was the power used on the drills in the excavation of the Mt. Cenis and Hoosac tunnels, and to whom are we indebted for its discovery?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "In character, in manners, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity."

Answers to Puzzles of February 22.

1.—Tanacharison, or the Half-King.
2.—Lowland Beauty.
3.—Words forming double acrostic; grim, Elia, over, rout, Goth, Edna. Primals, George; finals, Martha.
4.—"I did it with my little hatchet." George Washington.
5.—The name of Washington was first known about the middle of the Thirteenth Century, one Sir Henry Washington being renowned for his bravery at the siege of Rochester. In 1538, the manor of Sulgrave in Northamptonshire was granted to Lawrence Washington, of Gray's Inn. His grandson, another Lawrence, had several children, of whom, two—John and Lawrence—emigrated to Virginia in 1657. John married Mildred Warner, and had three children—John, Augustine, and Mildred. Augustine was twice married; first to Jane Butler, by whom he had three children; second to Mary Ball, on the 6th of March, 1730. This union was blessed with six children, the great and only George, being the eldest, and born as most of us have been informed, on the 22nd of February, 1732. He is thus the sixth in descent from the first Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave.
6.—War being threatened between this country and France, in 1798, Washington was asked to again take command of our troops and in replying said: "In case of actual invasion by a formidable force I certainly should not intrench myself under the cover of age and retirement if my services should be required by my country to assist in repelling it."

Chat.

In the column for Valentine's Day, the usual query was varied a little. The Schoolmistress asking her pupils to see how many words they could spell with the letters in the words: "St. Valentine's Day." As the lists were not received in time to be noticed in last week's issue, they are given herewith:

Eileen, found 439 words; Ohio Wasp had 416; Mrs. C. E. M., 400; Elda M., 360; Carrie M. (an eleven year old lassie), 155; while Pauline wrote that she feared she should have to charter a car to deliver her list, the words kept multiplying so fast!

S. C. M., evidently misunderstood the terms of the contest, since he argued that as there were only six vowels in the sentence, there could only be six words formed. The letters were only to be used once in each word, but could be repeated as often as a new word was formed. Try again S. C. M., you will be very welcome.

C. E. Hill and G. S. Randle send arithmetical problems but no solutions with them, so they cannot be accepted.

Blue Eyes says: "My problem was not entered right; the man quit at the end of 16 months instead of 11. The answer to the problem as printed was $276.00, quite a valuable suit of clothes!"

This will explain the seeming discrepancy between the author's answer to this problem, and that given by the other puzzlers.

Correct solutions were received from Capt. Nemo, Eileen, "Vitis," Elda M., Nasbie, Pauline and Gypsy.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

The only subject for our March study that has been mentioned by any of our class, is Longfellow's Psalm of Life. As we have already had this, we will this month devote our attention to the two stanzas given below this paragraph, and let each one mention what, in his or her, opinion, has been the greatest "footprint" in the way of helping others that has been made by the great men of the past or present, and who made it.

Also tell how we can best help those around us, and what will be the best legacy for us to leave to those who may come after us. This will give a variety to our usual study, and will make the March study very practical.

POEM STUDY FOR MARCH.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

"Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, may take heart again."
—H. W. Longfellow.

Before we take up the reviews of the February study, we will have a little visit with one or two of our old friends who have come to see us to-day. Miss Prudence is very glad to see them, very glad, indeed, and wishes that more of her older (in time of membership) girls and boys would come in occasionally.

Little Brown Sparrow, Washington:—I have often wondered what I should do if I should awaken in the night and find the house in flames, or find a burglar in my room, but I had never thought what I would do if a "distant M. G. R. friend" should write and ask me to correspond with him, and as soon as his "little favor" was granted, should ignore me entirely, yet that is just what one of our boys did, in November, 1898. As that was my first (and last) experience of the knd I felt somewhat wilted at first, but have now recovered my composure and dignity.

I suppose he was disappointed in me, and to prevent any others from suffering the same disappointment, I will now tell you that I am a school girl out of my teens, a farmer's daughter, who wears blue print house-dresses, with sometimes a patch upon the elbow. I love to sing, and have been choir leader for five years; first in the Presbyterian church, then the Christian, of which I am a member, then the Methodist and now in the Baptist. I always sing wherever I attend services, and attend where it is most convenient.

I play on the organ and violin, and would like to learn the banjo, but my friends tell me it would not be ladylike to do so. Please give me your opinion on the subject. As I have spent the winter on the coast, and not seen a Blade for over three months, I am very glad to meet with you again—that is, if my friend, the waste basket, does not catch me this time.

Oregon Buttercup:—I came over this stormy evening to bring my money for a badge, and to tell you what lovely weather we have been having out here in Oregon. It has been just like summer, and the buttercups were all in bloom, till this present snowstorm came and covered them all up. We have had no sleighing this winter, though once when there was a little flurry of snow we hitched "the old mare" up to a hand-sled and five of us had a ride.

Mother's Crutch comes to obtain a new badge, having lost hers. She also suggests that we have a sleigh-ride—"six horses, plenty of robes and bells and a load of merry Merry-Go-Rounds and then take a long ride into the country." That sounds very inviting, but be sure you have plenty of robes.

Brunette sends a nice letter, full of the names of long, silent members; a letter that we must have as soon as we can find space, and Black Pine sends a very interesting account of a visit to a mine, after dark, which you would enjoy as much as I did, but it will have to wait a little in order that we can listen to some of our poem-studies. These have been sent by Brunette, Carrie, Henrietta, Hoosier, Quien Saba, Make Haste, Nita, Ethelia, Betty and Mother's Stay.

Quien Saba, W. Va.:—There are three classes of people suggested to me by the words of Alice Cary's poem: They who seem, those who dream and those who do. Against the individuals of the first class, I would hurl the bitterest invectives. Hollow, boastful, worthless things they are. They cumber the earth with their presence, they fill the air with their vain mouthings, they crowd from their pathway the humble, earnest ones who strive to do their best.

For the simple ones who dream, I have naught but pity. Let us speak softly of those who with the blessings of youth in their hands, sit and dream away the glorious present in dreams of a glorious future. As age creeps on them their efforts are still to be made "to-morrow," and when the end of their lives has come their work is still undone.

For the earnest ones who humbly strive to avail themselves of every opportunity of doing good, I would say a word of praise. Perhaps their lives are full of trouble, their work obscure, unnoticed and unrewarded, but to such as these belong the crown of true worth.

Hoosier:—We should strive to be what we seem and not something else; to do each day something that will better ourselves or some one else. We should not let the little things go undone while waiting for some great thing to do, as all great things are made up of many little things.

Henrietta:—How few of us would ever do any good if we waited for a great opportunity? "In being, not in seeming, in keeping the good thought always in our mind, and in doing our duty cheerfully and well, whatever it may be" is true living. I take this from Life's Gate-Ways, which is full of just such good things as this for every one, especially for young folks who are just starting out in life.

Our duty is whatever comes to us to be done, whether it is baking, or churning, cooking, or rocking the baby to sleep. Controlling our temper under great provocation, and speaking a pleasant and encouraging word even when your own heart may be suffering. Smoothing the rough ways, quieting the quarrelsome talk by a tactful change of subject—all these are small things, but we all know that they are a mighty power in making life happy.

Brunette, Tenn.:—To me the poems of Alice and Phoebe Cary have always had a charm that no others have. When we consider the poverty and environment of the sisters during their early life, and realize the few advantages they enjoyed, we can but think that there is an inspiration in their work. Their poems carry a strong undercurrent of moral uplifting which cannot fail to strengthen our best thoughts of life.

"True worth is in being, not seeming." Many times the true worth is overlooked. Many people have the appearance of greatness, and yet are only seeming. True worth consists of kindness and sincerity and in doing each day "some little good," not in waiting for an opportunity to do some great deed that will give us great renown. It is far easier to build palaces in the air than to build homes on the earth, hence dreaming is much easier than doing.

We can show our true worth by being kind and truthful each day that goes by, for, as Alice says in another place,
"There is nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth."

Carrie, W. Va.:—There is a great lesson taught in these four short lines, and if we would all strive to understand their meaning there would be more happiness in the world than there now is, but if we fold our hands in idleness and wait for some great thing to do, we shall some day awaken to know that our opportunity has gone and we are left empty-handed when we have to make our report of our lives to God.

With this brief, but good, letter from Nita, we will close our meeting for this week:

Nita, Ill.:—The little verse for our February study gives us an excellent idea of human nature. How few of us are willing to do—
"Each day that goes by
Some little good,"
which, though causing us a little or no effort, might relieve or at least alleviate some one's load of suffering. How truly does Charles Kingsley say: "Find religious thoughts more pleasant than godly actions."

THE OAK LEAVES.

When Art Halderson, the architect and builder, went out to superintend the erection of St. Hilda's orphanage in the grove west of the city he had to ride three miles in his cart beyond the limits of the most exploratory street car line.

"The orphans will never find this place out," he commented to himself. It was a fact that St. Hilda's appeared to be without neighbors, and for that reason land was cheap and a playground a thing of easy achievement. A week of wind and sodden rain took the glory out of the landscape and left the grass and the grove all brown. The oak leaves lay thick upon the orphanage ground and the place and the work alike seemed melancholy to Halderson. Sad little faces seemed to peer at him out of the unfinished windows; slow little feet seemed to kick at the leaves. The pathos of life in general and of an orphan's life in particular haunted the young man's thoughts.

He had an ache for a companion. Life was seriously alone with him since he had left his old associates and come half across the continent to put his abilities to the test at Chicago. But he had a large force of men on the contract and he must keep himself at the task of pushing the work early and late.

One day when the sky was drab and the wind kept up a shriek through the denuded trees, and the leaves were piled to mounds, he became conscious of a little figure moving along the outskirts of the grove. It was much the color of the leaves, and as it crept along, peering in curiously, Halderson had a humorous idea that it might be the spirit of the orphans come to look at their future habitation. The little thing had a sylph-like motion, and now and then

some caprice got the better of her dignity and she scampered among the leaves like a kitten, making a great rustling. Her tangled brown hair streamed upon her shoulders, escaping from a tiny hood which she had long since outgrown. Her little frock was fringed at the bottom as the result of impulsive adventures. Halderson was quite fascinated with the antics of this little earth creature—for she seemed as irresponsible as a gnome and as grotesque—and he made up his mind to form her acquaintance. This was not easy to do, for no sooner would he approach than she would speed before him on the lightest of feet, in and out among the trees. Not caring to make himself too undignified before his men, Halderson desisted and went about his work. Then the leaf-girl drew quite near—so near that he could see her eyes and her little tanned, eerie face.

At twilight she disappeared, and though Halderson looked all about him as he drove home for some house in which she would be likely to live, he could find none. There was, it is true, a group of tar paper shanties occupied by graders, half a mile to the west, but it did not seem to him that she could have come from there. Moreover, the shanties had been there since he began his task. Why had the elf not come out when the days were golden and the flowers were in bloom? Why should she wait till the storms came? Did she ride on the autumn wind? Was she the spirit of the faded leaves? The child was so illusive—that was what diverted him.

The morning of the next day wore away without his seeing her, but just before the early autumn dusk she came again. He heard her scuffing in the leaves before he saw her, but when he turned, she waved a tantalizing hand to him, and seemed to vanish in the falling shadows of the day.

"Where does that child come from?" he asked one of his men as casually as he could.

"She's the daughter of one of the graders," replied the man. "I know her father—he's a Dane. His family only came out here two days ago. Jorgenson got tired of baching it, I suppose."

That night Halderson drove to the town's edge and got his supper, and then he drove back over the prairie road again, past the orphanage, to where the tar paper huts were. The night was crisp, and the stars were out, and beside the bed of the projected railroad he saw a huge camp fire. It looked wild and inviting, and Halderson urged his horse on. A sound of music greeted his ears, too—music of fiddle and clappers. As he drew closer he saw men and women dancing about the fire. There were so many more men than women that they were under the necessity of taking each other for partners, and, locked in each other's arms, the brawny Scandinavians whirled and galloped about on the hard earth. Some tiny children capered about, too, screaming and laughing. And without any partner, quite by herself, went the leaf girl, circling and beading, tossing her pliant arms—the impersonation of the wild, windy night.

Halderson, who had more than his share of northern blood—considering that he always thought of himself as an American—felt the homesickness go out of him suddenly. He waited for no welcome. He tied his horse and joined in the innocent revel, and presently he and the leaf girl were teasing each other about the fire, he always pursuing, she always vanishing.

The women made black coffee afterward, and there was bread with meat upon it for refreshment, and then Halderson drove away in the biting frost. The doors of the little tar paper houses were closed. But lights gleamed from the windows and twinkled in friendly fashion at the architect as he went his way.

After that the leaf-girl and he used to talk together at the edge of the grove. But she was as coy as a squirrel that chatters at one from a lofty branch. She brought him little messages, such as:

"There was ice on the ditch this morning. I tried it with my toe. It almost held me. When it is hard I shall skate." Halderson could imagine that she would skate like the wind. He thought to himself that he would like to build an iceboat and put her in it under the stars. Once she said:

"I cannot laugh any more. I cannot run to-day. Something says to me: 'Ingebord, you are not to laugh and run today.'"

"That is called a presentiment," said Halderson. "You people are forever having them. But presentiments never come true. They are old wives' tales."

"I do not know any old wives. I only know I cannot run." She held her little head down and walked sadly among the shadows. Halderson followed her, and laid a hand on her shoulder.

"You must laugh to-morrow,' said he. "It it wrong for you to be sad. There are some things, like squirrels, and birds, and you, who ought always to be gay." But she walked slowly with drooping head for all of what he said. The next morning brought news to him of a bad dynamite explosion among the roadmakers. The leaf-girl's father was killed, and his wife was only Ingebord's stepmother. At twilight she had not come, so he went over to her. She was sitting in the hut beside the dead man, keeping watch.

"I am saying all the prayers," she said, gravely. "I suppose he must be much afraid at being dead. It must be hard getting used to God." She fell to praying again, and Halderson went out. But it was he who saw to a proper burial for Jorgensen and the two other unfortunate victims of the accident. Ingebord was grateful, and came down to tell him so.

"But what am I to do now?" she inquired. "My stepmother, she must work to care for her own children. She cannot also work for me." She looked with mournful eyes at the murky sky, and the wind blew her sad little garments about her.

"I know," said Halderson, with an inspiration. "See, to-morrow the good sisters move in the far wing there, of the orphanage. It is ready for them—heated, and lighted, and all. You must be the first orphan. It will bring luck."

She started at the word orphan, and she turned red at the thought of the charity. Halderson saw and understood.

"I shall see you every day then, little one. Come, to bring luck to the good sisters. I will tell them you are a mascot. And I will give a gift to the sisters—a gift for you. So it will be no charity. Is it agreed?"

The leaf-girl looked at him wistfully. Then the sadness went out of her eyes. She knew that she had found a friend.

"It shall be as you say," she said, simply. "I do not mind saying 'thanks' to you."

"You shall always be my little earth person," he said; "my little creature of the drifting leaves. I shall watch over you as long as you live."

So she was content, and every day when she sat at her studies or did her tasks among the gentle sisters she knew that without was one who was strong and true, watching over her.—Chicago Tribune.

MONEY FOR STOCK RAISERS.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is worth one hundred times its cost, to stock and poultry owners. Only a healthy animal yields profit and the only way to keep stock healthy is to give it medicine occasionally. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine regulates the digestive organs of animals perfectly. That helps create fine blood and healthy tissue out of what would otherwise pass through the intestines as waste. It makes an animal healthy—**fat.** Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine has all the good qualities of the celebrated Thedford's Black-Draught for man, but it is prepared in cheaper form for stock. It is a **medicine,** and will cure animals or poultry afflicted with liver, stomach or bowel diseases. Hog or chicken cholera has never been known, where this medicine was fed occasionally. Hundreds of leading breeders are never without Black-Draught Stock and Poultry medicine.

No. 1025 West Ninth St., Davenport, Ia., Jan. 23, 1899.
Your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is the best for stock and poultry that I have ever tried. It saves the stock and keeps it from losing flesh, which is the same as money.
GUS RITCHER.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is carefully compounded in the great southern laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., and is put up in air-tight tin cans to preserve its virtues. The cans contain one-half pound of medicine, and are sold at 25 cents apiece. If your dealer does not keep it, send 25 cents to the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a trial can will be sent you. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and illustrated book on stock and poultry diseases address the manufacturers.

LADYSMITH IS RELIEVED

Gen. Buller's Army Forced Its Way Through the Boer Army.

London, March 1.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

"Lyttleton's Headquarters, March 1.—9:05 a. m.—Gen. Dundonald, with the Natal Carbineers and a composite regiment, entered Ladysmith last night."

London, March 1.—When the news of the relief of Ladysmith became generally known, London literally went mad with joy, and throughout England the wild scenes have no parallel in the memories of this generation.

The storm of jubilation centered around the Mansion House, and by noon thousands of persons blocked the many approaches to that grim building. It was a dense, black mass, composed chiefly of business men, the majority of them carrying little union jacks. Never before was there such a sale of flags as to-day. Through this cheering throng there was only one avenue open to traffic, and this was utilized by the 'busses going from east to west. All traffic in other directions was stalled for hours. The only way to get past the Mansion House was by mounting the 'busses, which soon began to resemble chariots in a triumphal pageant. Stock brokers, bankers, clerks and workingmen clambered on top, and as the 'busses lumbered past the historic building, stood up, waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs and calling for cheers for Buller and Roberts. A mighty shout answered them from the crowds through which they were passing. The procession became continuous, yet the crowd never tired of cheering every time the name of White, Buller or Roberts was mentioned, and off came hats and up went the little flags. Grave old financiers waved and yelled as frantically and as often as the urchins who had clambered the Mansion House steps, that English honor had been saved.

The strain that for 118 days had kept the nation in terrible anxiety was relieved. The lord mayor showed himself at a window, out of which hung a huge city imperial volunteer flag, and the crowd yelled itself hoarse. Staid magnates grabbed flaming posters from newsboys and brandished "Ladysmith relieved" to the roaring throng. All thought of business was forgotten, and nothing could be done on the Stock Exchange except sing "God Save the Queen" and cheer. Business at the Baltic (wheat market for cargoes) closed at 1 o'clock. No one wanted to trade on such a day as this. The stores put up their shutters and gave their employes a holiday. Great ensigns floated in the sunlight from hundreds of buildings, and little union jacks lit up the murky city windows.

The lord mayor wired Lady Buller as follows:

"My sincerest congratulations on your gallant husband's achievement."

He also ordered a holiday for the city schools. Later, he answered the demands of the crowd, that increased as the day wore on, by a speech, in which he said:

"This news makes our hearts leap for joy. We now are satisfied that our sacrifice of blood and treasure is not in vain."

Orders were given to ring the great bell in St. Paul's this evening.

The West End is as enthusiastic. The stately foreign office so far forgot itself as to display large union jacks from the windows. A cabinet meeting was held, and as the members met at the entrance to the foreign office, they exchanged the warmest congratulations. Crowds blocked the war office lobbies, struggling to see for themselves the announcement of the glad tidings and cheering for Gen. Buller, Lord Dundonald and other heroes of the hour.

Outside of Marlborough house, the London residence of the Prince of Wales, a large and jubilant crowd assembled.

Briefly, from one end of the metropolis to the other, joy reigned supreme, and bunting was flying everywhere in the bright March morning, and scarcely an omnibus passed through the happy streets but had tied to the driver's whip a union jack of red, white and blue streamers.

All over the United Kingdom these scenes were duplicated. At Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, Edinburgh, and, in fact, in all the cities, big and little, flags flew everywhere, whistles tooted, bells chimed, and crowds paraded the streets, singing patriotic songs. Business was given up for the day, the schools were closed, in the harbors all the vessels dressed ship, and at the military and naval depots scenes of the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

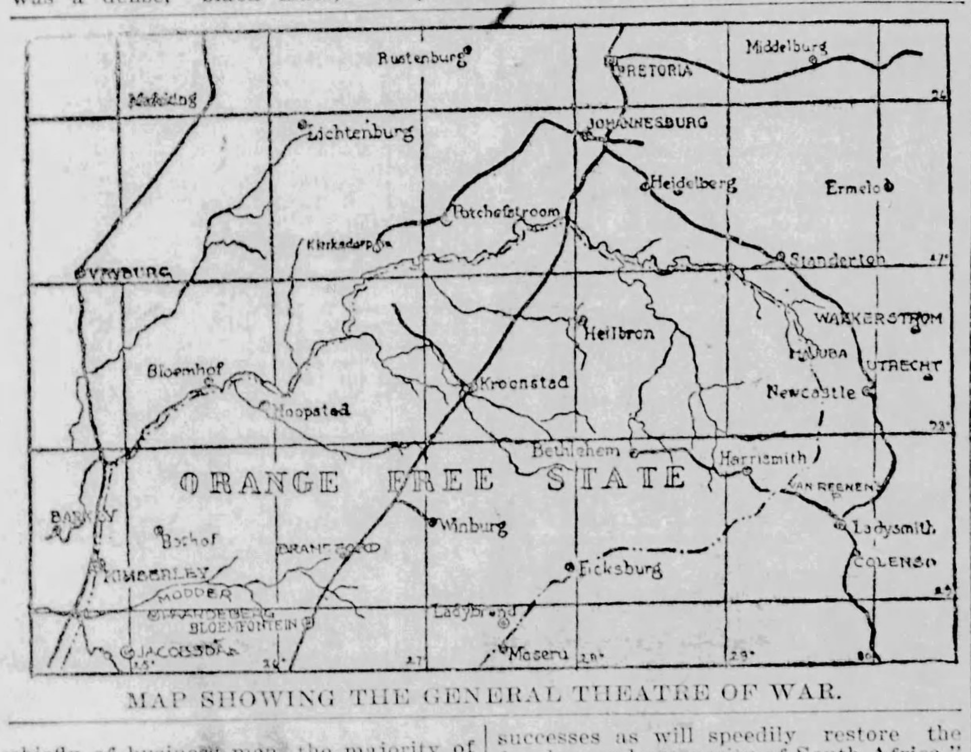
At Liverpool, addressing a crowd of 20,000, assembled around the town hall, the lord mayor said:

"I thank Almighty God for the glorious news. We have awaited it patiently. We are satisfied that, under the humane laws and government of this country, the Boers, in a very short time will be loyal citizens of the British empire."

KRUGER TO MEET STEYN.

London, March 3.—President Kruger is said to have left Pretoria with the intention of meeting President Steyn. The place where they will meet is not mentioned, but it is believed to be somewhere in the Orange Free State. Those in South Africa who are conversant with the effect the recent reverses will have on the Boers express the opinion that the meeting of the two presidents is preliminary for suggestions for peace; but if this is the case it must be due to the prussure brought to bear upon them by the burghers and Afrikanders.

The Boers are apparently rallying with their accustomed ability to repair a temporary reverse, and Great Britain has yet to test their force as a defensive power under the new conditions of warfare. Outside the meetings of the presidents there is no news indicative of any change in the situation. Telegraphing from Osfontein to-day, thanking the lord mayor of Liverpool for his telegrams in behalf of that city, Lord Roberts says: "I trust her majesty's soldiers in this country will gain such further successes as will speedily restore the freedom and prosperity of South Africa."



MAP SHOWING THE GENERAL THEATRE OF WAR.

Escaped With Guns.

London, March 3.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

"Ladysmith, Friday, March 2, 6:30 p. m.—I find the defeat of the Boers more complete than I had dared to anticipate. This whole district is completely clear of them, and except at the top of Van Reenen's Pass, where several wagons are visible, I can find no trace of them.

"Their last train left Modder Spruit Station about 1 o'clock yesterday, and they blew up the bridge. They packed their wagons six days ago, moving them to the north of Ladysmith, so that we had no chance of intercepting them, but they have left vast quantities of ammunition of all sorts, herds, grass, camp and individual necessaries. They have got away with all their guns except two."

Natal Free of Boers.

New York, March 3.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: General Buller, in a dispatch from Ladysmith, makes it clear that the Boers decided to raise the siege of the town immediately they learned that General Cronje was at the mercy of General Roberts at Paardeberg. The British advance in Natal was then only opposed in order to allow time for the big guns and ammunition and stores to be safely sent north and west. That the Boers were not completely successful in carrying out this intention was owing to the fact that they were more or less demoralized by General Buller's victorious attack on Tuesday. After the battle orders were evidently given for a hasty retreat to the passes, with the result that large quantities of ammunition and two guns were left behind. Virtually speaking, Natal is now clear of the republican forces.

Public interest in the war is already on the decline, since the end is considered a foregone conclusion, tedious as may be the process by which it will be effected. The relief of two garrisons and the complete collapse of the Dutch plan of campaign leave General Roberts at liberty to concentrate his forces with the transport as his chief difficulty to be overcome.

STORMBERG CAPTURED.

Sterkstroom, March 5.—General Gatacre entered Stormberg unopposed today. The Boers destroyed the railway approach, but the station is intact.

London, March 6.—2:05 p. m.—The Boers in Northern Cape Colony are in full retreat to the Orange Free State. The possession of Stormberg puts Gen. Getacre in railroad communication with Gen. Clements at Colesburg, for though the Boers partially wrecked the railroad it is understood that it can quickly be repaired, and thus the entrance of additional British troops into the Cape Free State will be greatly facilitated.

From Osfontein, where Field Marshal Lord Roberts is opposed by a good sized body of Boers, there is still no news except reports of minor skirmishes.

The position gained by Gen. Brabant at Dordrecht is reported to be exceedingly strong. According to the Times correspondent, the Boer numbers alone enabled them to retreat from Dordrecht practically unhindered.

He also reports a violation of the white flag by the Boers and that they deliberately fired, at close range, on a stretcher party.

Gen. White's garrison has begun to leave Ladysmith, and is arriving at the Mooi river camp, where the troops will remain several days, after which they will go further south. They are emaciated and exhausted, and say the road to Colesno presents scenes that exceed in horror those depicted in Dante's "Inferno." Dead men and animals are lying, mutilated and putrified, in the trenches formerly occupied by the Boers, and fill the air with a sickening stench. In cases where hurried burials have been attempted, the rain has washed the earth away, and out of the earth stick ghastly legs and arms of dead burghers.

A dispatch from Osfontein says that according to the Boer prisoners, another important British success will cause President Steyn to flee to Pretoria, leaving a provisional government at Bloemfontein, which is likely to make peace overtures, those Free Staaters not wishing for peace trekking into the Transvaal, and there helping to make a stand which most of the British critics now point out will constitute the most difficult and deciding feature of the war.

The recent rains have afforded Lord Roberts good grass, and copious supplies have reached him. News of his advance is eagerly awaited.

The Press Association says the wife of President Steyn, of the Free State, is residing at Aberdeen with relations.

Boer Position Located.

Osfontein, Saturday, March 3.—The Boer position has now been fairly located at about four miles to the British front and extending about eight miles. The Boer right consists of a high, long mountain on the north side of the river, which Gen. French shelled this morning.

Apparently the space between the mountain and the river has been entrenched. South of the river the Boer lines cover more ground. A few days ago their left rested on the high kopjes standing in the middle of the plain. They have now been extended two miles further south, while six small kopjes stand in the plain between the center and the left and between the center of the river and form a ridge behind which the Boers move unseen. The weakness of the whole position, however, is that it can easily be turned in either direction.

The country is flat and water abounds, the recent rains having nearly filled all the dams.

Boers Fought Tenaciously.

Dordrecht, March 5.—Following yesterday's success Gen Brabant again engaged the Boers to-day with advantage, holding the position captured yesterday. There was some smart fighting this morning, the British losing five or six men and capturing the Boer fort, thus vastly improving their position. The Boers fought tenaciously, contesting every inch of the ground, but ultimately they retreated sullenly, carrying off their guns and wagons. A mounted force pursued them but the result is not yet known. The British casualties during the two days were 30 wounded and 12 or 13 killed. The Boer losses are unknown. Throughout the arduous fighting and severe fatigue, the colonials have behaved splendidly.

Buller Lost 5,000 Men.

London, March 6.—Winston Churchill, describing the relief of Ladysmith in a dispatch published by the Morning Post, says:

It has been effected at a cost of upward of 5,000 officers and men in an army only 25,000 strong.

He goes on to pay a high tribute to Sir Redvers Buller, reciting the confidence the men had in him, "without which the enterprise could hardly have succeeded." Of General Buller's attack on February 27, Mr. Churchill says:

"I consider in itself it was a masterpiece soundly conceived, boldly launched and skillfully executed." He adds that "much was also due to the greatly improved intelligence department."

Mr. Churchill points out that the Boers now hold Van Renen's Pass, but that a majority of the Free Staters have accompanied the Transvaalers northward.

Peace With Independence.

Brussels, March 6.—The Transvaal agency here confirms the statement that President Kruger is ready to conclude peace with Great Britain on the basis of the independence of the two republics, and that, otherwise, the struggle will continue to the bitter end. The agency believes that the Afrikander element in Cape Colony and Natal will rebel rather than allow annexation, and that the Dutch members of the Cape Colony parliament will vote by acclamation in favor of Boer independence.

THE BABEL CASE.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 3.—A Times special from Washington says:

"If the statements contained in a letter of Philip Babel, of North Dakota, to a banker there are found to be true the State department will have a demand against Russia of more than ordinary urgency. Babel, who is a farmer, living near Bismarck, started on a visit to Europe last December, taking his naturalization papers and passports. When he reached the Rusisan border these were taken from him. In his letter he says:

"I told them that I had been an American citizen for seven years, whereupon they told me I had no right to carry an American passport and arrested me. They kept my passports and also took from me my naturalization papers. I sent for my brother and he came and deposited 100 roubles as security for my appearance. I was in Odessa and there made complaint at the American consulate."

—"He that seeks finds." He that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla finds in its use pure, rich blood and consequently good health.

MR. CLEVELAND ILL

Princeton, N. J., March 2.—The reports of the illness of Ex-President Cleveland, according to his physician, have been exaggerated. He says Mr. Cleveland has had another attack of rheumatism, which has lately confined him to the house. There is a feeling in Princeton, however, that Mr. Cleveland's health is not as robust as it was some months ago.

Dr. Wikoff said that the ex-President aside from being attacked by his old enemy, the rheumatic gout, was in his usual health. Mr. Cleveland expects to leave for Florida as soon as he recovers from his present indisposition.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AMBUSHED THE REBELS.

Manila, March 2, 9 a. m.—Col. Anderson, with the Thirty-eighth infantry, employing the insurgents' own tactics, has ambushed the enemy near Batangas. Through spies, Col. Anderson learned that a detachment of insurgents would pass a certain road. He posted his soldiers concealed among the trees lining the road, and when the enemy arrived the Americans fired unexpectedly, killing 24 insurgents, wounding 30 and capturing several. Some arms and ammunition also were captured. The effect of this blow has been salutary. The enemy in that locality are dismayed.

FILIPINO AMBUSCADE.

Manila, March 1.—5:55 p. m.—About 100 insurgents, seven miles from San Fernando de La Union, ambushed 10 men of the Third cavalry who were escorting a provision train. The Americans scattered, and while returning to camp, one man was killed. The insurgents captured four horses and a quantity of provisions. A subsequent reconnaissance of the locality developed the fact that there were entrenchments there and a force of Filipinos, estimated to number 800 men.

The Third cavalry is preparing to drive the insurgents out. The recently purchased transport Alva, sent to Ragay, in the Gulf of Liberate, for Spanish prisoners, has returned here, bringing 500 persons, including priests, officers, soldiers and civilians and ten Americans.

The navy officials being informed that the prisoners were carelessly guarded hurried the Alva to Ragay, manned by 20 blue jackets.

FOR HONEST ELECTIONS.

Frankfort, Ky., March 5.—The call for a state convention to inaugurate a war against the present election laws in this state will be issued in the next day or two. The committee and other Republican leaders will confer at Louisville to-night, and agree on a date for the convention, which will be held at Louisville a few days after the adjournment of the legislature, March 14.

The meeting of the Louisville anti-Goebel elements to-night to protest against the recent action of the state election board throwing out Jefferson, Johnson and Magoffin counties, will be attended by a large number of Republican members of the legislature and leaders from all over the state, and Senator Howard Kirk and others will confer with the leaders there to-night to ascertain the wishes of the party as to details of the movement to secure the passage of non-partisan election laws.

TO LINCOLN'S MOTHER.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 5.—It has been given out by one of the commission of this city which has in hand the project of erecting a monument to Mrs. Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln, that the grandson has taken no interest in the matter, and has refused to contribute.

Robert T. Lincoln is indignant over the matter, and announces that he has never heard from the commission.

The site will be the grave near Lincoln City, Spencer county, Ind. The funds are to be raised by popular subscription. The commission has several thousand dollars contributed two years ago, when the plan was suggested first.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

New York, March 3.—Wall street is wondering what the directors of the American Sugar Refining company will do next week, when the question of a dividend on the common stock comes up. It is believed that the March dividend will either be scaled or passed entirely, for the opinion is prevalent that the company is not making any money and President Havemeyer is on record as being opposed to paying out profits when none have been earned by the company. That the company has sustained serious losses recently is considered an established fact in the street and nobody will be surprised if the directors take no action at all in the dividend matter.

With a view to finding out just about what these losses really amount to, some figures have been obtained which will give the investing public a basis to determine what the big combine is doing in a financial way.

During all the time that Sugar stock has been the favorite speculative football in Wall street, extending over nearly ten years, the public has never been given any exact information in regard to the cost of refining sugar, and it has had no basis whatever on which to figure out the profits or losses of the company, which has paid 12 per cent dividends on its common stock for a term of years and extra dividends during a portion of the time.

The following figures will show the cost of refining sugar and the loss per barrel on the product:

The loss on sugar amounts to about 6 1-3 cents a barrel at present. The following figures are based on a 100-pound basis:

Cost of Product—	
Raw sugar, 96 centrif., at 4⅜c	$4.37.5
Cost of refining, including loading	.18
Cooperage, cartage, brokerage	.16
Total cost of marketing product	$4.71.5
Result of Sales—	
93 pounds granulated at 4.9c	$4.55.7
7 pounds syrup and waste at 2c	.14
Total result of sale	$4.69.7
Loss in refining 100 lbs. raw product	.01.8
Loss per barrel (cents)	6 1-3
Loss of American Sugar Refining Co. on 1,385,000 tons sugar in 1899, apparently	$1,135,000
Paid in dividends	7,100,000

PUERTO RICAN RELIEF.

New York, March 2.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

"To relieve the great distress in Puerto Rico caused by the hurricane, Secretary Root, by direction of the President, has authorized the use of $1,225,000 remaining over from the emergency war fund. This authorization was made about ten days ago, as the result of a special report from Maj. Gen. Davis, showing the starving condition of the natives.

"The matter has been kept very quiet, because, i nthe absence of a specific appropriation for this purpose, the author-miliar with the true state of affairs in Puerto Rico.

An amendment has been incorporated in the Foraker civil government Puerto Rican bill, providing for the reimbursement of the United States out of the revenues of the island "of any moneys which have been or may be expended out of the emergency fund of the war department for the relief of the industrial conditions of the island caused by the hurricane of August 8, 1899." It is assumed by the war department that congress will make this authorization before the $1,225,000 has all been expended.

Gen. Davis has been directed to use the money in clearing up plantations so that farmers may proceed with the raising of crops. This will enable many natives to go to work at once, and thereby put sufficient money in circulation to temporarily relieve existing suffering.

Shaw for Congress.

Watertown, N. Y., March 3.—Genel al A. D. Shaw, national commander of the G. A. R., has announced himself a candidate for Congress to succeed the late Charles A. Chickering, from the Seventh Congressional district.

Big Drop in Sewing Machines.

We are sending Sewing Machines out to any address on free three months' trial, making such liberal terms and special new prices, so much lower than any other house ever thought of naming, that our offer will surprise you. For free new Sewing Machine catalogue and special offers, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Fried Onions

Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General.

It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmant, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of the stomach it is claimed also was probably caused from his excessive indulgence of this fondness for the odorous vegetable.

The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food, in fact has many medical qualities of value, but it would be difficult to find a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison, but the onion does not stand alone in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort, whether it be fried onions or beefsteak.

The reason why any wholesome food is not promptly digested is because the stomach lacks some important element of digestion, some stomachs lack peptone, others are deficient in gastric juice, still others lack Hydrochloric acid.

The one thing necessary to do in any case of poor digestion is to supply those elements of digestion which the stomach lacks, and nothing does this so thoroughly and safely as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Richardson in writing a thesis on treatment of dyspepsia and indigestion, closes his remarks by saying, "for those suffering from acid dyspepsia, shown by sour, watery risings, or for flatulent dyspepsia shown by gas on stomach, causing heart trouble and difficult breathing, as well as for all other forms of stomach trouble, the safest treatment is to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. I advise them because they contain no harmful drugs, but are composed of valuable digestives, which act promptly upon the food eaten. I never knew a case of indigestion or even chronic dyspepsia which Stuart's Tablets would not reach."

Cheap cathartic medicines claiming to cure dyspepsia and indigestion can have no effect whatever in actively digesting the food and to call any cathartic medicine a cure for indigestion is a misnomer.

Every druggist in the United States and Canada sells Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and they are not only the safest and most successful but the most scientific of any treatment for indigestion and stomach troubles.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—The first steps toward making general the strike of machinists for recognition of their union and a minimum scale of wages, was taken to-day by the executive committee of the International Machinists' Union, when a member of the executive committee left for Milwaukee to call out the union machinists in that city. A number of striking machinists in this city was augmented to-day by the calling out of the men at the Gates' Iron Works, the Link Belt and Machinery Co., and the Excelsior Iron Works, about 400 in all, making the total number of striking machinists in this city about 2,000. Members of the Machinists' executive council intimate that there is a possibility of a strike being ordered of the machinists employed by various railroads centering in Chicago. Of the 210 machine shops in Chicago, the union men claim about 25 or 30 are now tied up, and that the union machinists in the other shops will be called out as fast as possible if such a course is found necessary.

Chicago, March 3.—Until the strike of the union mechanics in Chicago shall begin to show results one way or the other it is probable that the union machinists will not be ordered out in other cities, and the strike will be confined, so far as possible, to the trade alone in Chicago. President James O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists will go to Columbus, O., the first of the week in response to a telegram received from there to-day stating that a conference had been arranged between the striking machinists and their employers, and expressed himself as confident that the strike in that city would be settled amicably in a short time. The strike in Chicago is looked upon as a test of the strength of the union by the labor leaders, and unions affiliated with the Material Trades council, which yesterday resolved to support the machinists to the end, will not be ordered out unless conditions demand it. A meeting of the executive committee of the Machinists' union was held to-day to map out a plan of campaign, and to arrange for funds for carrying on the strike to a successful conclusion. A number of small firms not affiliated with the association signed the union scale during the day and the men were told to report for work. So far, however, there are no signs of yielding by the Manufacturers' association.

Trouble at the Deering Harvester works, which was expected to involve several hundred of the employes, has not so far materialized.

According to the Deering officials not over twenty machinists have quit work.

WAITING ON THE JUDGE.

Frankfort, Ky., March 5.—The state capital and events transpiring here this week will be somewhat obscured by the expected decision of Judge Field, at Louisville, in the suit involving the offices of governor and lieutenant governor. Judge Fields' decision, it is believed, will be reached not later than Thursday.

Ex-Governor Bradley and other attorneys for Governor Taylor decline to anticipate Judge Field's action, but the feeling among Republican leaders is that the courts will hold illegal the action of the legislature in attempting to unseat the present occupants of these offices. The lawyers in the legislature hold that Judge Field may decide all of the minor points involved in favor of the Democrats, but that the decision is nearly certain to be in favor of the Republicans on the chief points, which are that the houses were not legally in session when the alleged declaring of Senator Goebel governor is said to have been taken; that the subsequent "ratification" of the former illegal action did not make it legal, and that a quorum of the senate did not vote on the proposition at any time.

The Republican party may lose in the fight in the contest, for judges, like juries, are not above speculation as to what they will do, but, at any rate, the Republican leaders are making no such calculations.

The Democrats, it may be said, are equally confident, or nearly so, and are now busy fighting about who shall lead the forlorn hope in November. It is said that Senator-elect Blackburn and other big men of the party are laying wires to sidetrack Pretender Beckham, and that he will be forced out of the race before the drum taps.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 28.—The 18,000 coke workers in the Connellsville region have received notice of an advance in their wages of about 12 per cent. The last advance was made in May, 1899, when an increase of 7 cents per 100 bushels was granted the miners as a basic price, the other workers receiving proportionate advances. Since then the price of coke has nearly or quite doubled.

The Frick Coke Company controls 14,000 of the 19,000 ovens in the region.

Since the first of the year 25 new mines have been opened up and 5,000 new ovens are being built. When in operation the new wage scale will be operative in these plants. Altogether, directly and indirectly, between 25,000 and 30,000 workers will be affected by the increase.

Boutelle Better.

Bangor, Me., March 5.—Congressman C. A. Boutelle has so far recovered from his recent illness, which made it necessary to send him to Boston for treatment, that he has decided to seek reelection.

To-day his brother announced the candidacy of the congressman for renomination and election.

FUTURE OF CUBA.

Matanzas, March 5.—James H. Wilson, military governor of Matanzas and Santa Clara, in the course of an interview regarding Cuban affairs, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"Trouble is absolutely out of the question. The future depends largely upon agricultural prosperity, and where work is plentiful, wages are good, and a country is prosperous, no sensible man wishes to alter conditions.

"Any person who publishes reports representing the Cubans as preparing a rising dies so with a malicious intent to misrepresent them or because he had been led to believe this by those who know better. The prospects of Cuba are very bright. If sugar goes to the United States free, or nearly so, there will be such an influx of capital and of immigrants as would render Cuba ere long one of the richest and most prosperous places in the world.

"The cattle industry yields enormous profits, particularly as respects working cattle, which can never be replaced by mules, because the peculiar conditions are better adapted to cattle.

"Coffee, timber and fruit also offer great inducements to capitalists, and tobacco planting yields almost immediate returns.

"I do not consider that the immediate future of Cuba depends chiefly on schools, road making, improved sanitation or judiciary reform, although of course these things are of the very greatest importance. The best that the United States can do for Cuba and the Cubans is to give every opportunity for improving the value of the land by putting it to the best uses. In this way capital could do an immense amount of good here, as well as get large returns. I suggest supplying cattle for working purposes on a time basis, accepting regular rates of interest, which would be about 1 per cent a month. Cattle can be landed here at a cost of $70 a yoke, which, once here, would bring more than $150.

"Large numbers of working cattle are required by reliable and hard-working men who are anxious to obtain them. Were I a man of 25 with energy and some capital, I should certainly look upon Cuba as one of the best places to accumulate wealth."

SECRETARY ROOT'S VISIT.

Havana, March 3.—The Lucha, referring to the expected visit of Secretary Root, says:

"Mr. Root should consult with those elements of the country to which Cuba owed her former wealth, the merchants, planters and workers generally. He should not consult office holders or office seekers. These people are mere parasites and will naturally uphold the status quo. His visit will be an important event."

The Discusion says:

"We do not know why Secretary Root is coming, but it behooves the Cubans to ask him clearly and plainly when the promise of the joint resolution will be fulfilled. If he evades the question, then the Cubans should force the American people to interfere by resisting the American administration."

The Patria says:

"We neither know nor care the reason for the coming of Secretary Root. President McKinley can find out all he wants to know through General Wood, whom the Cubans trust implicitly."

CUBAN VITAL STATISTICS.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Major John G. Davis, surgeon of United States volunteers and chief sanitary officer of Havana, Cuba, has forwarded to the War department some interesting statistics in regard to births, marriages, deaths and immigration. These statistics cover the last ten years, ended December 31 last, and show that during that decade there were 40,509 births, 8,596 marriages, and 101,932 deaths, an apparent excess of 61,423 deaths over births. The death rate was the heaviest during 1898, 1897 and 1896 in the order named. Of the total number of deaths during the decade 5,413 were from yellow fever and 96,519 from other causes.

Of the 40,509 births during the ten years covered by the report, 34,498 were whites, 2,248 negroes, and 3,763 mulattoes.

TITLES IN CUBA.

Havana, March 3.—The fruit company which recently purchased a million acres of land at Nipe Bay paid $40,000 to have the deeds recorded, titles examined and documents put in such a state that it was safe to take over the property. A Cuban lawyer this morning said: "Similar cases to this merely prevent American capital from coming to the island. A reliable judiciary is needed, and the sooner Governor General Wood acts the better for Cuba. Then action can be taken. The delay even in the highest courts in connection with the custom house cases injures Cuba in the eyes of her best friends while if enormous fees are not paid to perfect titles to land every obstacle is placed in the way and the probability is that you will own land with an insecure title."

THE CLARK CASE.

Washington, March 3.—The senate committee on elections yesterday held a consultation with counsel on both sides of the Clark investigation, and decided to give them two weeks for the preparation of the argument to be made in the case. Argument will begin on the 25th. Counsel were requested to prepare printed briefs and also to print oral arguments, the latter to occupy six hours for each side. The memorialists are to have the opening and closing. Former Senator Edmunds and M. Birney will make the arguments for the memorialists, and former Senator Faulkner and Mr. Roger Foster will speak for Mr. Clark.

Mr. Faulkner stated that he was having a comparative statement prepared showing the evidence on all points in parallel columns contrasting the testimony for the prosecution and defense. He said that it would take a week to complete the work.

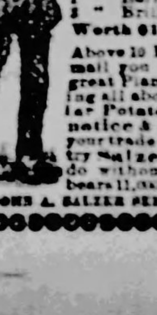
THE YAQUIS.

San Francisco, March 5.—A special from Benson, Ariz., says:

Rumors have reached here that a large body of Yaqui Indians are headed for the international line. Orders have been issued by General Merriam to the commanding officer at Fort Huachuaca to hold troops in readiness for immediate field service to be used to repel any attempt to cross the line into the United States.

Archbishop Hennessy Dead.

Dubuque, Iowa, March 5.—Most Rev. John Hennessy, first archbishop of Dubuque, died at 2:25 Sunday afternoon, aged 74 years. In March of last year, the archbishop was first stricken with partial paralysis of the brain. Although for days at the point of death, he recovered and was well until the evening of February 15, when he was again stricken.



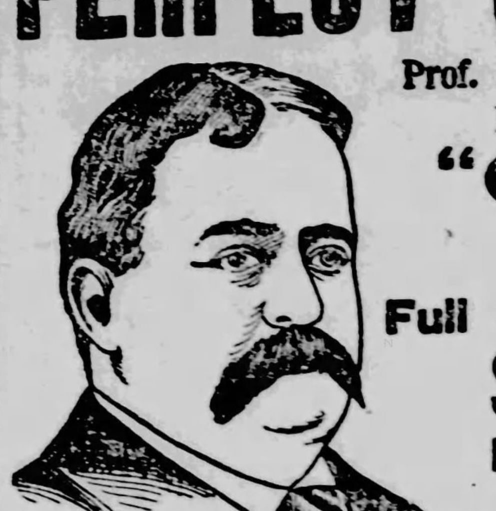
FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl'st Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Million Dollar Potato, upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. The 120 Strawberry bears 11,000 quarts twice yearly.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

PERFECT MANHOOD



Prof. Jules Laborde's Marvelous French Preparation of "CALTHOS" For Lost Manhood.

Full 5 Days' Treatment SENT FREE By Sealed Mail.

NO C. O. D. OR DEPOSIT SCHEME.

Every person who is a sufferer from nervous diseases should write the Von Mohl Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, at once, and accept their offer of a five days' trial treatment free of charge. This is no C. O. D. or DEPOSIT scheme but a liberal proposition made to unfortunate sufferers by this long-established concern, which is the largest importer of specifics for nervous and sexual diseases in the world.

The Von Mohl Co. has the sole American rights for Prof. Laborde's French preparation of "Calthos," the only remedy known to advanced medical science that will positively cure nervous debility. This remedy has for years been used as a specific in the French and German armies, and since its introduction into the United States has cured many thousands of sufferers, and the remarkable success of the remedy in Europe has been repeated in this country.

In order to place this wonderful treatment in the hands of every person who suffers the mental and physical anguish of sexual weakness, The Von Mohl Co., has decided to send a free trial treatment to all who write at once. The remedy is sent by mail in a plain package, and there is no publicity in receiving it or taking it. Accompanying the medicine there is a full treatise in plain language for you to read. Take the medicine privately with perfect safety, and a sure cure is guaranteed.

Lost vitality creeps upon men unawares. Do not deceive yourself or remain in ignorance while you are being dragged down by this insidious disease. No matter what the cause may be, whether early abuses, excesses or overwork and business cares, the results are the same—premature loss of strength and memory, emissions, impotency, varicocele and shrunken parts. This specific remedy will cure you at any stage before epilepsy results, with ensuing consumption and insanity. "Calthos" goes directly to the seat of the trouble, no matter of how long standing, and the patient feels the benefit of the first day's treatment. In five days the medicines sent free will make you feel like a new man.

The Von Mohl Co. often receives the most astonishing testimonials from persons who have taken only five days' treatment. They have thousands of testimonials from those who have been permanently cured after having been given up by doctors, misled and ruined in health by disreputable medical schemers, and when they had given up their last hope for health and happiness. No sensible person will permit his name to be used for a testimonial as an admission that he had any of the diseases for which the preparation of "Calthos" is a specific cure. Some irresponsible advertisers are using "made-up" testimonials, but the Von Mohl Co. invariably declines to make public the names or correspondence of any patients who have been cured by "Calthos."

Five days' treatment will be placed in your hands free of cost, and you are earnestly urged for your own sake to send for it without delay. Write to day and send your address. It is not necessary to give embarrassing details of your symptoms. The book accompanying the five days' treatment will enable you to take the medicine in private and treat yourself successfully at home. It costs nothing to try this remedy. It may cost you a great deal more to let this offer go by. Write today. Address THE VON MOHL CO [illegible] B, CINCINNATI, OHIO. Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the United States.

HILL AGAIN.

New York, March 5.—The Tribune's Albany correspondent says:

David B. Hill's friends claim that the ex-senator will head the New York delegation to the National Democratic convention. Mr. Hill's fellow delegates-at-large, it is stated, will be ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck of Brooklyn, Richard Croker of New York, and Edward W. Murphy, jr., of Troy. There has been talk of bringing forward ex-Judge Van Wyck for the Democratic nomination for Vice President. His presence as a delegate into the Democratic national convention, it is believed, might further carry out this design.

FIRST LAFAYETTE DOLLAR.

Paris, March 3.—Mr. Robert J. Thompson, secretary of LaFayette monument commission, a special commissioner for United States representing President McKinley, presented to President Loubet this morning the first of the LaFayette dollars, which was enclosed in a casket costing $1,000. The presentation took place at the Elysee Palace. Mr. Thompson, accompanied by the United States ambassador, Mr. Horace Porter, drove from the assembly to the palace in the ambassador's carriage; on arriving at the Elysee at 11:45 a. m. they were received by M. Millard, sub-director of the protocol, and Captain Haguet, of the French navy, who was the officer on duty. The Americans were conducted to the president's cabinet, where M. Loubet was awaiting them. By his side were M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, and Gen. Baillaud, the chief of the president's military cabinet, and several of the military household were present. Secretary Porter introduced Mr. Thompson, and the casket was presented by Mr. Thompson, who said:

"Mr. President:—In the name of his excellency, the President of the United States, I have the distinguished honor of extending to you the high report of the people of France, salutations and greetings of friendship.

"On the 19th of October, 1898, the anniversary of the victory of Yorktown, of the French and American arms in the cause of liberty, the American school youths were invited by the President and governors of the several states of the United States to contribute their pennies toward the erection of a monument in Paris to a son of France, our great and venerated ally, LaFayette.

"The response of the children was universal, the movement a splendid success. In further aid and in honor of the work, an issue of fifty thousand souvenir silver dollars was appropriated and ordered struck by Congress, of these fifty thousand LaFayette dollars the first to be issued from the mint was especially preserved for your excellency, by the President of the United States, and I have now the distinguished honor, Mr. President, of presenting to you this coin, a simple and sympathetic token in his name and for the people of the United States.

"I voice the sentiments of my countrymen when I express the hope that this memorial dollar, stamped with the likeness of Washington and LaFayette, may remain always, as it is to-day, an emblem of the amity and the unity of purpose of two great republics of the world."

In reply the president said he was deeply touched by the kind thought of America's President and people, and particularly by the gracious manner in which the coin had been presented to him by Mr. Thompson. He begged the latter to be the interpreter to the president of his warmest thanks and sentiments towards President McKinley and the American nation which animated the president and government of the French republic. M. Loubet added that he congratulated himself on receiving this souvenir which was a fresh pledge of the reciprocal ties of esteem and friendship which had so long united France and the United States, and which he hoped to see draw closer and stronger more and more.

President Loubet concluded with saying that it was especially agreeable to him that the mission was entrusted to Mr. Thompson in view of the initiatory part which he took in the subscriptions of the school children of the United States to erect a monument to General LaFayette in Paris.

The French president then invited Mr. Thompson to stay to luncheon, at which M. Loubet and M. Delcasse were present.

THE POPE'S BIRTHDAY

Rome, March 2.—Pope Leo XIII is 90 years old to-day. Older than any of his predecessors in the pontifical chair and nearly a decade older than the venerable Victoria, queen of Great Britain, the holy father still remains active in mind and body, and it is safe to state that no ruler of a sovereign state watches with closer attention the trend of affairs in his dominions than Leo XIII bestows upon the affair of the Catholic world. There was no formal observance of the birthday anniversary at the Vatican to-day, though messages were received from all the Catholic reigning families in Europe. To-morrow, however, special services of an elaborate description will be held in observance of the anniversary of Pope Leo's coronation, which occurred in 1878.

CANNON FACTORY FIRE.

Le Creusot, Department of Saone Et Loire, France, March 1.—Fire broke out yesterday evening in the famous cannon factory here, whence the Boers obtained their powerful "Long Toms." Two enormous buildings containing gun material and electrical stores, including a number of artillery models, were destroyed. The losses are estimated at between 800,000 and 1,000,000 francs. A large number of workmen have been thrown out of employment.

GERMANY WON'T INTERVENE

Berlin, March 1.—In reply to a question the foreign office told the correspondent of the Associated Press that in spite of newspaper statements to the contray, Germany neither knows of any project for intervention in South Africa nor intends such herself.

MEXICAN EARTHQUAKES.

Chicago, March 2.—A special to the Record from Guadalajara, Mexico, says:

The recent earthquakes which were felt throughout Southern Mexico did much greater damage than was indicated by the earlier reports. News from remote coast and mountain towns has just reached Guadalajara, and stories of great destruction of property and considerable loss of life are told. The severe seismic disturbance had a remarkable effect on the sea, causing it to roll inland, covering the country for a distance of over one mile from the beach. This tidal inundation occurred three times in rapid succession, and every movable thing in its path was swept away.

A number of small coast villages were destroyed, and there was some loss of life, but no definite information has been received as to the number of persons drowned. This tidal inundation was most severe on the Pacific coast, extending from Acapulco to Manzanillo. Several of the mountain towns in the state of Michoacan suffered severely. The earthquake shocks destroyed a number of houses in the towns of Ostula, Coalcoman, Coahuaxara, Aguililla and Pomaro. Five persons were caught under falling walls in Pomaro and killed.

FROM COLOMBIA.

New York, March 3.—A dispatch to the Tribune from La Gunta, Venezuela, says:

"It is believed tha tthe prospects for a settlement of the revolution in Colombia are poorer than they have been for some time. One report is that President San Clemente and his cabinet have abandoned Bogota and settled in Tena, north of the capital. This, however, is unconfirmed, and there are other reports from equally trustworthy sources, denying that Gen. Uribe, with his rebel army, is near Bogota.

"A detachment of government troops, under Gen. Palacio, had a fierce engagement with a band of insurgents recently at a palce called Piejo, about twenty miles from Barranquilla. Both sides claim the victory. It is said that the insurgents lost over 200 killed and wounded, and 180 were taken prisoners. The government lost at least 100 men.

FIRES IN VICTORIA.

Vancouver, B. C., March 2.—The steamer Aorangi from Sydney, brings an account of the most disastrous bush fires in Victoria experienced in the last 50 years. The entire Warrnambool district has been devastated, and the damage is estimated at $2,000,000. The fire broke out simultaneously in various parts of the colony and burned for two days and three nights, finally burning itself out the morning of January 31.

The whole country between Dunkeld and Northlake is a mass of blackness. Seven persons perished in the flames, which swept over a tract 40 miles long and 30 miles wide, consuming 1,000,000 acres of grass, six wool warehouses, 2,000 sheep, 1,000 cattle and horses.

THOSE STRAY ISLANDS.

Berlin, March 3.—The foreign office when questioned regarding the cabled report that certain islands in the Philippine archipelago are subjects of controversy between Washington and Madrid, replied that Count Von Buelow had accidentally learned of a difference of opinion between Spain and the United States as to whether the islands in question were included in the treaty of Paris and that negotiations with respect to these were in progress.

The official said it was understood that negotiations were being conducted in a friendly spirit, and he pronounced entirely false the report that Germany wants the islands.

Peru Will Be Here.

Lima, Peru, March 5.—(Via Galveston, Texas.)—El Commercia, commenting editorially upon a dispatch from Washington announcing the probable reconvocation of the Pan-American Congress, says:

"Although Peru was the only South American government not represented at the congress, she will presumably be invited in this instance and will take part, thus emerging from the international isolation from which for sometime she has suffered."

No American Vines.

Strasburg, March 5.—The government of Alsace-Lorraine has declined to grant the petition of the vine-growers of the Reichsland that they be permitted to import American grape-vines in order to renew their ruined vineyards.

Baron Zorn Von Bulach, secretary of state for agriculture, declared on the floor of the landtag that the American vines brought into the country many worse blights than phylloxera.

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
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PUERTO RICAN BILL.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The last day of the struggle over the Puerto Rico tariff bill in the House opened at 11 o'clock with almost every member in his seat and a large attendance in the galleries. The leaders on both sides were actively engaged in rallying their forces and making computations upon the final vote which is to be taken under the order at 3 o'clock. Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, the Democratic whip, said the result would be very close, and turn upon the vote of two or three men on the Democratic side. Mr. Tawny, the Republican whip, said the bill would have five votes to spare. He said the main danger lay in the motion to recommit immediately after the clerk began reading the bill for amendment under the five-minutes rule.

When section 3 was reached Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, offered the following substitute for that section:

"Section 3.—That on and after the passage of this act all merchandise coming into the United States from Puerto Rico and going into Puerto Rico from the United States shall be entered at the several ports of entry upon payment of 15 per cent of the duties which are required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries; and, in addition thereto, upon articles of merchandise of Puerto Rican manufacture coming into the United States, and withdrawn for consumption or sale upon payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamps or stamps to be purchased and provided by the commissioner of internal revenue and to be procured from the collector of internal revenue at or most convenient to the port of entry of said merchandise in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of merchandise of United States manufacture coming into Puerto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided in payment of a tax equal in rate and amount to the internal revenue tax imposed in Puerto Rico upon like articles of Puerto Rican manufacture."

Mr. Payne explained that the substitute did two things: It reduced the duty from 25 to 15 per cent and it also removed some confusion regarding double taxation. Mr. Payne said that he still adhered to the opinion that 25 per cent would be better than 15, because it would raise more revenue, but 15 per cent was better than nothing. In answer to a question as to how much the bill, as amended, would raise, Mr. Payne said that the estimate for the original bill was $1,700,000. If that estimate was correct the amended bill would raise about $1,250,000 per annum. Mr. Payne took occasion to reprove some of his critics who had complained that he had given no explanation of his change of front. His speech and his report, he said, gave a full explanation. He had believed in free trade with Puerto Rico at one time, but subsequent information had convinced him that the duty proposed by the pending bill should be imposed.

The Payne amendment was adopted without division.

Action in Senate.

Washington, March 1.—Mr. Foraker, chairman of the committee on Pacific island and Puerto Rico, has reported back to the Senate the Puerto Rican tariff bill, passed yesterday by the House. The committee strikes out the preamble and all after the enacting clause and substitutes the Senate Puerto Rican bill, already reported, with amendments. One of these amendments is a reduction of the tariff on Puerto Rican products to 15 per cent. of the Dingley bill in order to make the measure agree with the House bill.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY

Washington, March 3.—While, technically speaking, negotiations looking to the making of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Germany, are still in progress, practically nothing has been accomplished in that direction since the departure of the German ambassador, Herr Von Holleben, for Germany early last summer. There is no disposition whatever on the part of the officers of the State department to embarrass the German government by any insistance at this time upon the prosecution of negotiations. While far from satisfactory the existing condition of the American export trade with Germany will be tolerated for a short time. The officials are hopeful that the time will be short, resting their belief not upon any direct assurance from German authorities, but upon reports of the political situation in Germany. It is understood that when the German government has secured what it regards as certain essentials of legislation from the reichstag it will be in better condition than it is at present to meet the expectations of the United States. At any rate, it is a conviction of this kind that has inspired the United States government to avoid any urgent representations connected with the reciprocity negotiations at this stage. There is, perhaps, another reason for the regular course taken by our government. This is a desire to note what effect ratification by the United States Senate of the French reciprocity treaty would have on the German government.

CABINET APPROVES.

Washington, March 6.—At the cabinet meeting to-day the recommendation of the Hawaiian council that they be authorized to expend $300,000 in the suppression of the bubonic plague, and in the relief of the distressed natives, was formally approved. Some doubt was expressed as to the authority of the Hawaiian council to make this expenditure, but the opinion was unanimous that the gravity of the situation justified that course, and the necessary directions will be forwarded at once.

A large part of the time of the meeting was taken up with a discussion of the Puerto Rican tariff bill.

HAVANA IMPORTS.

Washington, March 2.—According to a statement made public by the war department, the total value of merchandise imported into Havana during the calendar year 1899 was $49,920,774, of which $2,687,140 came from the United States, $1,005,419 from the United Kingdom, $1,576,330 from Germany, $9,377,095 from Spain, and $10,274,481 from other countries.

The total value of imports of merchandise, gold and silver was $57,296,088, of which $28,133,895 came from the United States, $7,055,419 from the United Kingdom, $1,576,539 from Germany, $9,384,158 from Spain, and $11,195,977 from other countries.

LIQUOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, March 6.—Representative Gillet, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of distilled or intoxicating liquor in the Philippines in quantities less than twenty gallons, except on a physician's prescription for medical purposes.

DAVIS' AMENDMENT.

Washington, March 5.—Senator Davis, of Minnesota, to-day offered an amendment to the Puerto Rican bill in the Senate. Its effect is not only to have the tariff laws of the United States applied to Puerto Rico upon foreign imports but allows absolute free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. He also proposes a new section as follows:

"For the purpose of this act the following provisions of the constitution of the United States are hereby extended and made applicable to Puerto Rico:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

"No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

"No tax or duty shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another."

The amendment is as follows:

"And it is hereby enacted that all duties, imposts and excises imposed or levied, laid or collected, by Congress upon Puerto Rico or any product or business thereof, or in relation to said Puerto Rico, shall be uniform with all duties, imposts and excises laid and collected throughout the United States.

"That no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid by Congress in or upon Puerto Rico, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration directed to be taken by the constitution;

"That no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from Puerto Rico;

"That no preference shall be given by any regulaion of commerce or revenue to the ports of Puerto Rico over those of any state of the union, nor shall vessels bound to or from Puerto Rico be obliged to enter, clear or pay dues in any state of the Union;

"Nor shall any preference be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of any state of the Union over those of Puerto Rico nor shall vessels bound to or from ports of any state of the Union be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in any port of Puerto Rico."

Senator Davis says his amendment speaks for itself. It extends the constitution over Puerto Rico and by so doing implies that it can't be extended to the Philippines or other territories except by legislative action.

GENS. OTIS AND BROOKS

Washington, March 1.—Major General John R. Brooke, who has been in this city since his recent detachment from duty as governor general of Cuba, has been slated for the command of the military department of the East, with headquarters at New York. The change in that command will not occur until June next, when General Wesley Merritt will retire. Gen. Brooke was offered the choice of the commands of the department of the lakes and the department of the east, and expressed his preference for the latter assignment.

General Merritt's retirement will result in the promotion of Brigadier General E. S. Otis (major general United States volunteers) commanding the military forces in the Philippines, to the grade of major general in the regular establishment. It will also make a vacancy in the list of brigadier generals of regulars, which will be filled by the appointment of some officer who has rendered distinguished service in the Philippine campaign.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington, March 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued yesterday shows that at the close of business February 28, 1900, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,118,885,059, a decrease since February 1 of $6,750,168. This decrease is largely accounted for by the increase in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt	$1,026,862,120
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,208,000
Debt bearing no interest	389,178,761
Total	$1,417,248,882

This amount, however, does not include $720,204,283 in certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold	$ 413,491,672
Silver	501,772,166
Paper	69,739,628
Bonds, deposits in national bank depositories	112,457,672
Total	$1,097,457,938

Against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $799,094,217, which leaves a net cash balance in the Treasury of $298,362,823.

The monthly comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that the total receipts for the month of February were $45,631,265 and the expenditures $37,738,472, leaving a surplus for the month of $7,892,795.

The receipts from customs were $19,882,252, a gain as compared with February, 1899, of nearly $3,000,000; internal revenue $20,767,447, increase about $1,500,000; miscellaneous, $4,981,674, increase $3,000,000.

The expenditures charged to the War Department amounted during February to $9,436,083, a decrease of nearly $6,000,000; Navy department, $4,045,724, decrease $350,000.

During the last eight months the total receipts have exceeded the expenditures by $37,763,000.

The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows that the total circulation of national bank notes at the close of business February 28, 1900, was $249,434,878, an increase for the year of $6,532,511, and for the month of $2,447,685.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $212,610,029, an increase for the year of $2,455,012 and an increase for the month of $3,443,240. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $35,824,849, an increase for the year of $4,077,499 and a decrease for the month of $995,555. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $230,172,270, and to secure public deposits $89,524,780.

The monthly statement of the director of the mint shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during February was $15,468,700, as follows: Gold, $13,401,900; silver, $1,940,000; minor coins, $126,800.

THEY ARE POLYGAMISTS.

Washington, March 3.—Rev. Wm. R. Campbell, of Utah, was examined to-day by the House sub-committee investigating the charges that certain federal appointees are polygamists. He said it was a matter of common repute that John R. Graham, the postmaster at Provi, Utah, maintained polygamous relations and had children by his plural wives.

Similar testimony was given as to Orson Smith, lately postmaster at Logan, Utah.

The cross-examination was directed mainly to showing that the witness had no personal knowledge of the facts, and spoke only from general hearsay. He presented two copies of letters signed by Private Secretary Porter acknowledging the receipt of letters from Rev. Clemenson, of Logan, Utah, protesting to the President against the appointment of Smith. Mr. Porter's acknowledgment stated the letters had been referred to the postmaster general.

PHILIPPINE BILL.

Washington, March 5.—The Senate committee on Philippines decided to-day to report the bill introduced by Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, for control of the Philippines.

Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, made the report to the Senate. The bill is as follows: That when all insurrection against the sovereignty and authority of the United States in the Philippine islands acquired from Spain by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, shall have been completely suppressed by the military and naval forces of the United States, all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the said islands shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

READY FOR TROUBLE.

Washington, March 5.—This statement was posted at the navy department today:

"The Detroit and Marblehead have been sent to Central America on account of dispatches received from our representatives there, which indicate some recurrence of the disturbed state of affairs, and for the purpose of protecting American interests there."

The officials of both the state and navy departments do not indicate what representatives are meant. It was stated, in answer to an inquiry, that the action of the navy department was taken at the instance of the state department, which, in turn, was moved to make a requisition that ships be sent, rather from a general report of threatening conditions in Central America than from any specific advices. The trouble in the present instance is supposed to grow out of the organization in Nicaraguan territory of a revolutionary expedition under the leadership of Mora, the purpose of which is to overthrow President Iglesias, of Costa Rica.

GRAY'S SUCCESSOR.

Washington, March 5.—It is now expected that Associate Justice Horace Gray of the supreme court will retire on March 28, and speculation is rife as to his successor. Strong representations have been made to the President in favor of the appointment of Alfred Hemenway of Boston, one of Secretary Long's law partners. If the President were going outside the judicial circle in search of an appointee, Mr. Hemenway would stand in the front rank of probabilities; but it is a part of the administration program to fill the higher judicial offices by promotion, and the President has felt particularly anxious to advance his old friend Judge William R. Day, who stood by him so faithfully and loyally at more than one trying juncture in our relations with Spain. The retirement of Justice Gray will afford the desired opportunity, and it may be considered as good as settled that Judge Day will be his successor.

Coinage for February.

Washington, March 2.—The monthly statement of the director of the mint shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during February was $15,468,700, as follows: Gold, $13,401,900; silver, $1,940,000; minor coins, $126,800.

PLAGUE IN HAWAII.

Washington, March 6.—The surgeon general of the Marine hospital service has received a report, dated February 20, from Surgeon D. A. Carmichael at Honolulu, summing up the plague situation there and at Kaluhui, on the Island Maui and at Hilo, Hawaii. At Honolulu, he says, that up to February 19, the situation looked promising. On that date, three new cases, all fatal, were reported, one Hawaiian Chinese woman and two Chinamen. The infection in these cases is supposed to have been from Asiatic food stuffs. Dr. Carmichael gives the results of the observations of a trip made by Consul General Haywood, President Wood, of the board of health, and himself, to Kaluhui, Maui and Hilo, Hawaii, to look over the situation at those places. They started February 13. At Kaluhui the inhabitants of Chinatown, where the disease was discovered, had been moved to a detention camp, Chinatown destroyed by fire and the dead burned. No cases have developed since February 10, and the situation was well in hand. Sugar is shipped directly from Kaluhui to San Francisco. All cargo is received and discharged in open bay. Complete arrangements were made for the shipment of the sugar direct from the plantations to the landing place, and thence to the lighters, so as to avoid, as far as possible, any danger of infection by the men engaged on the work. At Hilo the doctor found only one case of the plague reported, a Mrs. Serrao, the wife of a Portuguese merchant, who kept a small store near the waterfront. The case resulted fatally.

REFORESTING SCHEME.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—The famous Johnstown flood of May 31, 1889, will probably soon be recalled to the public by an attempt to reforest a large portion of the Conemaugh watershed to prevent further damage from freshets. The Johnstown Water company, which controls 5,000 acres of mountain land, has asked the Division of Forestry to devise a plan by which the area can be re-covered with timber and the too rapid run-off of the rainfall prevented.

The region is peculiarly liable to freshets, owing to its geological character and the removal of its timber. The now historic catastrophe, which swept away $10,000,000 in property and half as many lives as the battle of Gettysburg, was but an exaggerated instance of many similar floods. This tendency has been increased by logging off the timber and clearing numerous farms, so that the rainfall quickly flows from the surface, causing high water at one time and the drying up of springs later.

LIPTON AGAIN.

London, March 5.—Mr. Reid Mackay, surgeon of the Shamrock, lecturing at Pitlochry, in Scotland, said that Mr. G. L. Watson told him that Sir Thomas Lipton had asked him to design a yacht with which he would challenge for the America cup next year. Sir Thomas Lipton does not care whether it be a Fife or a Watson boat, but he is determined to lift that cup.

Gone to Cuba.

Tampa, Fla., March 5.—Secretary Root and party sailed for Havana this afternoon on the transport Sedgwick. The vessel arrived about 10 a. m., and the party on being notified went down to the mouth of the harbor on a steamer and were quickly transferred, getting away about 1 p. m.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhœa. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

PERSONATED CAPT. CLARK.

New Orleans, March 2.—A romance that has developed distressing complications has become public here. Wednesday night an excited young man drove to the head of Canal street, accompanied by an undertaker and a coffin. He frantically cried for a boat to take him to the battleship Texas, saying he was Captain Clark, and in command. A boat was obtained and "Captain Clark" was rowed out. He went aboard the warship, introduced himself, and said that he had come for the body of Lieutenant Colson, who had died on the ship. The officers of the ship, believing him unbalanced, sent him ashore. Yesterday it developed that "Captain Clark" had married a young lady from Cincinnati here, after two days' courtship. The bride is Miss Bertha Warten. She came here with her brother-in-law, Alexander Aronson, a business man, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Aronson, and went to a hotel. The man was staying at the same house. He became fascinated with Miss Warten and sent a card to her room telling her that he was in command of the battleship and desired to meet her. Mr. Aronson believed his representations, and Clark and the young lady were introduced. Wednesday afternoon they were married by Dr. Percival, at the church of the Annunciation. Yesterday Mr. Aronson learned of Clark's exploit on the battleship, became frightened, and made an investigation and soon satisfied himself that the man was either insane or an impostor. Detectives were called in and the groom was locked up in a cell. When the bride realized her situation she collapsed and was taken seriously ill.

At the police station Clark told a number of conflicting stories. He said first that he was James E. Clark, a lawyer, of Cincinnati, but no such name could be found in the Cincinnati directory. Subsequently he was identified as J. J. Moyse, of Greenville, Miss. He is thought to be mentally unbalanced.

When arrested he had many telegrams in his pocket. One he had written out at the telegraph office when Mr. Aronson was with him. It had apparently not been sent, but read as follows:

"Secretary Corbin, U. S. A., Washington: To-day wedded and happy. Texas illuminated for the bride.

(Signed.) "CAPTAIN CLARK,
"Commander Texas."

M'GIFFERT'S HERESY

New York, March 2.—Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert, of Union Theological Seminary, whose views are the subject of attack by one group in the Presbyterian church at this time, has definitely decided to withdraw and will seek fellowship in the Congregational denomination.

In order to reach a decision he called in conference about twenty of his closest friends and laid before them the entire matter. This conference was held a few days since. It contained men not only close to Prof. McGiffert, but vitally interested in Presbyterianism. From one of the number it was learned to-day, when Prof. McGiffert had finished his statement, the response from the twenty men present was almost immediately given in favor of withdrawal, and before the conference was over Prof. McGiffert said that he would accept the advice and withdraw.

From the same authority it was learned that Prof. McGiffert will seek fellowship in the Congregational body. He has no leaning whatever towards the Protestant Episcopal church, so his friends say, and will not follow Prof. Briggs. It is stated that he will announce his intention to withdraw through his friend, Prof. Brown, of Union Seminary, doing so at the next meeting of the presbytery on March 12.

Prof. McGiffert's action, the Evening Post says, will relieve the general assembly in St. Louis in May from consideration of a heresy trial, and will also relieve Union Theological Seminary, which was unfavorably affected by the discussion, while it will help the institution in another way by giving it a professor belonging to another religious body than the Presbyterian, and so serve to round out its plan of a theological university, instead of a Presbyterian seminary.

WENT OVER NIAGARA.

Buffalo, March 5.—Scarcely a doubt remains that the man whose cries for help were heard coming from the Niagara river Saturday night was Ashton Smith, 27 years old, son of Rev. Henry Ashton Smith, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church at Fort Erie, Ont. Ashton Smith left Fort Erie in a rickety boat at 8 o'clock Saturday night and attempted to row across the swift current of the Niagara to Buffalo on an important errand for a friend. He has not been seen since. It is believed his boat became waterlogged and sank after drifting about two miles down stream. Though the captain of the Fort Erie ferry and a policeman claim to have heard two voices to-day's developments indicate that they were mistaken and to discredit a report made to the police by boys who said they saw two men precipitated into the river from a tilting ice cake.

WANTS OUR COAL.

New York, Feb. 28.—According to the Mail and Express there was a report in coal circles to-day that the British government, through an outside party, was making inquiries as to whether it could secure 1,000,000 tons of bituminous coal here. There appears to be some trouble in Great Britain, Austria, and Russia as to getting the coal needed for manufacturing and naval uses. A letter from a Liverpool firm to one of its New York customers stating that no more orders should be solicited, as the firm found difficulty in getting sufficient coal to run its factories, was shown to a Mail and Express reporter to-day.

AN ISLAND GONE.

San Francisco, March 6.—Chief Officer Cooskey, of the transport Grant, said that on February 3 the ship sailed over the spot where Morrell island had generally been supposed to be located. It is on all sailing charts, but at 11:30 a. m., on the date mentioned, the Grant sailed over the position in latitude 29 degrees, 57 minutes, north; longitude 174 degrees, 31 minutes, east, and not a trace of the island could be found. At noon any land 40 feet above the level of the sea could be seen for a distance of 25 miles.

Election Indictments.

Louisville, Ky., March 3.—The federal grand jury has returned nine indictments against persons accused of "intimidating, bribing, or otherwise interfering with colored voters in the free exercise of the right of franchise." Among those indicted is Harry Weaver, city buyer, and brother of Mayor Charles P. Weaver. Mr. Weaver gave bond in the sum of $750 and $1,500 to answer the charges of two indictments returned against him.

Terrible Explosion.

Rochester, N. Y., March 3.—News has just reached here of a terrible explosion which occurred at the Rand powder mills at Oak Ridge, about six miles east of Pittsford, yesterday, injuring Fred Buholz probably fatally and destroying many hundreds of pounds of powder.

FEARFUL MINE DISASTER.

Columbus, O., March 6.—A special to The Dispatch from Longacre, W. Va., says:

More than fifty men were killed by an explosion in the Red Ash coal mine on the New river to-day. The explosion occurred this morning soon after the men went into the mines. From 80 to 100 men went in and only about 30 have been accounted for. Forty coffins have been ordered from Charleston. No further particulars can be obtained.

The news of the disaster swept through the town like an electric shock and within a few minutes hundreds of men, women and children, relatives of the unfortunate miners, were crowded upon the scene of the disaster. As the conviction that the rescue of the entombed men alive was hopeless forced itself on the grief-stricken crowds they became frantic in their endeavors to reach their dead and dying in the wrecked shaft, and the work of attempted rescue was organized with extreme difficulty. Of the first twelve men brought to the surface five were dead or died within a few minutes and several of the others were horribly burned or bruised. As the work proceeded and the dead bodies were brought up one by one the scenes at the mouth of the shaft became distressing to the extreme. Shrieking, frantic women and children impeded the rescuers and added to the horror of the work.

A Dust Explosion.

Charleston, W. Va., March 6.—The Red Ashe mine is not in the Montgomery district, as at first reported, but in the Thurmond district. It belongs to J. Fred Effinger, of Staunton, Va. The mines are on the mountain side, above water, and the coal is similar to that found in the Pocahontas district. On this account, it is said here, that the accident cannot have been caused by fire damp nor by gas, but from dust, as was the case in one of the tragedies some years ago in a Pocahontas mine. The district is a wild one, on Rush Run, which is a south branch of New river, having its mouth at Thurmond. It is about 65 miles from this city.

PUERTO RICANS LIKE IT.

San Juan de Porto Rico, March 6.—Puerto Ricans are jubilant over the news of the passing of the bill returning the Puerto Rican duties. The people generally are satisfied and approve the 15 per cent measure. They are feverishly awaiting the action of the senate.

STATUS OF COLONIES.

Cleveland, O., March 5.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Leader is as follows:

Charles E. Magoon, the law officer of the division of insular affairs of the war department, in reply to four specific questions propounded by Secretary Root, has rendered an important opinion on the legal status of the territory and the inhabitants of the Spanish islands which have been acquired by the United States. Mr. Magoon enjoys the reputation of being a high authority on law and the constitution, and his opinion is attracting much attention from the lawyers of congress. Secretary Root's questions were as follows:

"First—Have the territorial boundaries of the United States been extended to embrace the islands of the Philippine archipelago, the Island of Guam, and the Island of Puerto Rico?

"Second—Are said islands and their inhabitants bound and benefited, privileged and conditioned by the provisions of the constitution of the United States?

"Third—Has the congress of the United States jurisdiction to legislate for said islands and their inhabitants?

"Fourth—Must such legislation conform to the constitutional requirements regarding territory within the boundaries of the United States and citizens domiciled therein?"

Mr. Magoon's position on these four propositions may be summed up as follows:

The power to extend or contract the territorial boundaries of the United States is vested in congress and the President.

There can be no question that the territory without the boundaries of the United States is not bound and privileged by the constitution. Congress and the chief executive must determine when our boundaries shall be extended to include any or all of our new insular possessions. Until these two co-ordinate branches of the government determine otherwise, the products of these islands have no greater right of entry into the United States than have those of other nations or their inhabitants. This applies as well to the navigation laws and regulations. The inhabitants are not yet citizens of the United States, though they owe allegiance to this government and have the right to expect and are entitled to our protection in their property and personal rights. The islands are unorganized territory of the United States, and are not bound and benefited by the constitution until congress has made appropriate provision therefor.

LOAN IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 28.—The Herald says to-day:

"Ignoring Berlin, London, Paris and other European banking centers, the Russian imperial government has come to New York for a loan. A syndicate of financial institutions of this city—banks, trust companies and insurance companies—have just arranged the purchase of an issue of $25,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds, representing a first mortgage on the Wladikawkas railway system. The principal and interest of these bonds are guaranteed by the Russian government, and are payable in American gold dollars at the New York Security and Trust company. The nature and size of this loan and the disclosure which it makes of this country's present position as a financial power of the world is its most interesting feature. Another is the surprising showing it reveals as to Russia's purchase in the American market of iron, steel, coal and finished machinery. Besides, there is the fact of a gold loan guaranteed by one of the great European powers, selling in the American market at a price which nets the syndicate slightly more than 4 per cent. The first $10,000,000 of the bonds have just been delivered in New York, and a payment of $5,000,000 has been made on account. This money is now deposited to the credit of the Russian government at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City bank and the New York Security...

"A special arrangement made with the Russian government by a representative of the syndicate, who has recently returned from St. Petersburg, provides that none of the money for the bonds is to be transferred to Russia, but that all the amounts are to be deposited in New York to the credit of the government, and disbursed under direction of the Russian fiscal agent in America, M. De Routkowsky, in payment of the balances which Russia is incurring with American ship builders, iron and steel manufacturers and others of that class.

"Authorities believe that this initial purchase of coal and the buying of materials in connection with the trans-Siberian railway and the great development of her agricultural products only the beginning of Russia's purchases in this country."

PLAGUE IN MEXICO.

Austin, Texas, March 1.—State Health Officer Blunt received a telegram from Surgeon General Wyman last night to the effect that the bubonic plague has been officially reported in existence on the island of Cazumel, state of Yucatan, Mexico. The gulf coast and Rio Grande quarantine stations were at once notified by Dr. Blunt and ordered to take the necessary precautions in the premises.

CONVENTION OF REFORMERS.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 6.—The national convention of the Social Democratic party was called to order this morning and will probably be in session the remainder of the week. Eleven states are represented by delegates who have arrived. The delegates who are here say there will be a consolidation of the Social Democratic party and the Socialist Labor party.

The delegates are talking over the matter of a presidential candidate and it is conceded by all of them that Eugene V. Debs will be the nominee, and that John B. Harriman, of California, will withdraw in his favor.

The object to be attained by the Social Democratic party is the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, which means the collective ownership of all means of producing and distributive. To accomplish this, the platform of the party will declare for a revision of the federal constitution, public ownership of all industries controlled by trusts, railroads, telegraph, telephone, water works, electric lights and for legislation which will be favorable to the laboring masses.

Middle of the road Populist leaders here are favorable to fusion with the Social Democrats, but leaders of the latter party oppose fusion.

GOEBEL'S ASSASSIN.

Frankfort, Ky., March 1.—The Ward bill, which appropriates $100,000 to be put in the hands of a committee to be expended by that committee in an effort to detect and convict the assassin of Governor William Goebel, was passed yesterday by the House by a strict party vote of 52 to 35. Five hours were spent in exciting debate over the bill and all substitutes and amendments, to it were voted down.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, March 3.—Bradstreet's says:

Stormy weather has retarded the development of spring trade at many markets, interrupting telegraph and railway communications and naturally checking the movement of merchandise. In prices aggressive strength is still the feature of the cotton and cotton goods market, while metals remain steady. Food products, however, have weakened and some raw materials, like wool and hides, are quotably lower.

Railway returns continue to reflect large gains over a year ago, though as pointed out last week, comparisons from now on will be with better conditions in transportation matters a year ago, and phenomenal gains are less likely of attainment.

That underlying business conditions are in a high degree healthful will be gathered from the fact that business failures for February are at a minimum as regards the number for that month, and liabilities, only slightly exceed those of the same month a year ago, have shrunk to a phenomenally low percentage.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,863,387 bushels, against 3,660,850 bushels last week, and 5,815,585 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 134,570,628 bushels, against 168,712,874 bushels last year, and 164,456,753 bushels in 1898.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,533,730 bushels against 2,896,175 last week, and 5,794,860 bushels this week a year ago. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 143,523,014 against 113,506,041 during the same period a year ago, and 119,310,739 in 1897-98.

Failures in the United States for the month of February will number 745, with aggregate liabilities of $9,905,464, a decrease of 3.5 per cent in number from February a year ago. Liabilities are 3 per cent heavier, but the assets are considerably smaller than in the same period a year ago.

Failures were more numerous in the middle states and in the northwest, but were fewer in New England, the central west, the south and the far west. Business failures for the week number 173, against 168 last week, 170 in this week a year ago, 232 in 1898, and 262 in 1897 and 270 in 1896.

THE WOOL OUTLOOK.

Boston, March 3.—The Commercial Bulletin says of the wool market:

"The market is suffering from the new conditions resulting from the consolidation of the larger mills; it is either a feast or a famine now, and the last two months have been of the lean kind. The big worsted company stays persistently out of the market and dull trade is the result. Prices are rather easier this week, although it is hard to quote any marked decline. The competition of Irish and of Canadian wool holds down the price of American medium wool. Several Boston buyers have sailed for London to attend the auctions there next week, and it is hoped that in spite of the large offering there the cheering news from South Africa will lend sufficient strength to the market to prevent a decline.

"The sales for the week are 2,036,500 pounds domestic, and 195,000 pounds foreign, a total of 2,261,500 pounds this week, against a total of 3,089,000 pounds last week and a total of 3,821,000 pounds the corresponding week last year. The receipts to date show an increase of 6,985 bales domestic and 8,475 bales foreign against last year. The sales to date show an increase of 1,497,000 pounds domestic and a decrease of 1,485,000 pounds foreign.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., March 5.—1:15 p. m.—While Chicago and other markets were glorying in the bulge in wheat and making trading quick and firm at the close, Toledo markets were showing some strength and bulged just as much and as frequently as any other board.

The opening did not give much promise of an advancing market; in fact the bears seemed to have everything their own way until the noon hour had been reached, when wheat reacted some, and ruled higher from that to the close.

May wheat opened ⅛ down from yesterday's close at 71¾, and held to that price for some time and then started upward, reaching 72⅜ just prior to the close. July opened at par with yesterday's close at 70 cents, eased off to 69¾, and reacted to 70⅜, closing at 70½. Cash wheat opened ¼ down at 70½ and with little demand closed ½ up at 71.

There was little to influence the market during the day, except the heavy trading in other markets, and the local demand for wheat. Early Liverpool cables gave a better tone to the foreign markets and there was some demand for export wheat, although it did not show much in the market. Argentine was reported to be offering liberally and of good quality, the price said to be higher than at any time since last November. Two loads of wheat were reported for export during the day.

When the bulge came on the Chicago market Toledo followed it to some extent and held close to the bulge, closing strong with the other markets. The receipts to-day were: Wheat, 31,000 bushels, against 17,200; oats, 6,000, against 11,000; corn, 132,966, against 71,884. The sales to-day were 148,000 bushels of May, 7,000 cash and 96,000 of July. One sale of weevily wheat was reported at 67½c.

Corn was steady and dull, the prices ruling about the same as yesterday. Cash corn brought 35½c. May, 34⅞c to 35¼c; No. 3 mixed, 35c; No. 2 yellow, 36c; No. 3 yellow, 35½c, No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 white, 35½c.

Oats were unusually dull and there was barely enough business to make a quotation. No. 2 white oats were offered on the floor this morning but the buyers and sellers were apart and no sales could be made in them. May oats were quoted at 24½c; No. 2 mixed at 24c; No. 2 white at 26c; No. 3 white at 25½c. Rye sold at 57½c.

Clover seed was in active demand, both in shipping and speculative. The receipts were 520 bags against 566 last year, and the shipments 985 bags against 1,223 last year.

Old prime seed was $4.97½ bid; March, $5.00 bid; April, $5.50 bid; October, $5.15 bid; No. 2, $4.65@4.90; rejected, $1.35@4.65.

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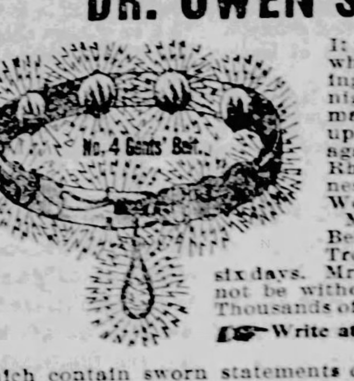

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At Chicago.

May wheat slid up and down the scale to-day with surprising alacrity. It opened rather weak at yesterday's close, 65⅞, but owing to a lack of support dripped down to 65¾, after which it struck the ascending scale and traveled up to 66, being supported by the shorts and influenced by a stronger foreign demand. Reports of cold weather and predicted cold wave in the winter wheat belt turned the sellers into buyers, but the shorts kept pegging away and caused a sharp rally, the price touching 66¾, but it could not hold. It closed at 66⅞, an advance of ½c from yesterday.

July was coupled up with May and opened weak, ¼ down, at 66½. This line struck the traders as being a good thing, and they caused a rally soon after the opening, sending the price from 66¾ to 66⅞ in sharp jumps. The selling continued fair and the price held evenly up to the close. Cables had a better tone during the day and Liverpool closed unchanged for spot and ⅛ lower for July. It closed ⅝ up from yesterday at 67⅜.

Corn showed an unexpected firmness during the day, the buying being strong. Reports of light country acceptances came early in the day. One firm in the west made 155 offers, but could not get a car. Country roads were reported impassible, and no corn is being hauled. May opened at 34⅜ and ruled stronger, touching 35 and then easing off to 34⅞. July opened with the strength of May at 34⅝, and touched 35⅛ in its bound, where it held for some time. The cash business reached 600,000 bushels. Primary receipts of corn were much larger than last year, and the export demand was fair.

Oats hardly did enough business to keep them alive, but firmness was their specialty. May opening at 23⅜, and touching 23⅛@½. July opened at 22¾ and held to that.

Provisions opened weaker, but developed some strength as the trading progressed. May pork touching $10.60, and May lard $5.87, the high prices of the day.

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, March 6.

Butter—Strictly fresh creamery, per lb., 26@27c; dairy, 16@20c.

Eggs—Fresh receipts, 13@14c.

Vegetables—Cabbages, lb., 2c; onions, bu., 35@50c; carrots, bu., 30c; rutabagas, bu., 30c; turnips, bu., 30c; parsnips, bu., 35@40c; potatoes, bu., 40@50c; sweet potatoes, bu., $1.25; celery, doz. stalks, 50@60c; lettuce, lb., 12c; beans, bu., $2.15@2.50; beets, bu., 30c; oyster plant, doz., 25@30c.

Fruits—Apples, bu., $1.25@1.50; per bbl., $3.50 for good; oranges, box, $2.50@3.00; lemons, box, $2.50@3.00; cranberries, bu., $3.00@3.25; per qt., 10c.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, lb., 10c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 10c; geese, 10c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, 7c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, 8c; geese, 6½c.

Dressed Meats—Wholesale—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $6.00@6.50; lambs, lb., 9@10c; mutton, lb., 7c; veal, lb., 9½@10c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $12.00; short mess, $14.00; short clear, $13.00; hams, sugar-cured, lb., heavy, 11@11½c; light hams, per lb., 12c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, lb., 8c.

Corn—Ear, per 100 lbs., 47c.

Flour—Spring patent, bbl., $4.00@4.50, retail; winter patents, bbl., $4.50; family flour, $3.75@4.00.

Buckwheat Flour—Eastern, $5 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Middlings, f. o. b., per ton, $13.75; screenings, $15; bran, f. o. b., in bulk, $15.25; mixed feed, f. o. b., bulk, $14.50; coarse meal per ton, $14; chopped feed per 100 lbs., 90c, or $15 per ton; oil meal, per ton, $25, or $1.35 per 100 lbs.

Hay—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $12.00@12.50; No. 2, $11.00.

Straw—Loose bale, 25c per 100 pounds; straw, in car lots, $4.00@5.00, according to quality.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 7½c; No. 2's and bulls, 6½c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2's, 8½c; kip, No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 7c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 8c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25c@$1.25.

Furs—Muskrat, 2@12c; raccoon, 10@90c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.

Linseed Oil—For single barrels, per gallon, raw, 57c; boiled, 58c.

Lard—Kettle rendered, lb., 7c.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 61½c.

New York Produce.

New York, March 6.—Butter—Receipts, 11,133 packages; market strong; June creamery, 18@23½c; western creamery, 20@26c; factory, 17@20c. Cheese—Receipts, 3,514 packages; market firm; fancy, large, white, 13@13¼c; fancy, large, colored, 13@13½c; fancy, small, white, 13@13¼c; fancy, small, colored, 13½c; choice grades, 12@12½c. Eggs—Receipts, 8,684 packages; market weak and lower; western at mark, 15½c; southern at mark, 14½@15¼c. Sugar—Raw, steady; refined, irregular. Coffee, quiet and steady.

Live Stock.

Chicago, March 6—Cattle—Receipts 3,000; market steady to strong for best; good to prime steers, $5.00@6.00; poor to medium, $4.00@4.75, stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.75; cows, $3.00@4.20; heifers, $3.10@4.65; canners, $2.25@2.90; bulls, $2.65@4.20; calves, $5.00@7.75; Texas fed steers, $3.90@4.90; Texas bulls, $3.20@3.75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 22,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 3,834; average, 5c lower; mixed and butchers', $4.65@4.90; good to choice heavy, $4.80@4.92½; rough heavy, $4.65@4.75; light, $4.60@4.82½; bulk of sales, $4.75@4.85.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 6.—(Eirick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market slow; pigs, $4.80@4.90; Yorkers, $5.10@5.15; mediums and heavy, $5.15@5.20. Sheep—Receipts, 29 cars; market slow and 10c lower than yesterday's quotations.

Detroit, March 6.—The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@4.90; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.75@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.00; stockers and feeders, higher at $2.25@4.25; milch cows, active at $25@55; calves, active at $5.00@7.00. Sheep and lambs—Market active; prime lambs, $7.00@7.20; mixed, $4.50@5.50; culls, $3.00@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.00@5.05; Yorkers, $4.95@5.00; pigs, $4.50@4.90; roughs, $4.00@4.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., March 6.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts 20 cars; market quiet and 5c lower on Yorkers; mediums, steady; Yorkers, $5.00; mediums, $5.05; pigs, $4.90; stags and roughs, $3.50@4.50.

FINANCIAL.

New York, March 6.—The opening of the stock market was made irregular again by the weakness of a group of specialties. Sugar continued prominent, dropping to 97 on sales of 4,000 shares, compared with 98½ last night. The stock was then supported and rallied 1¼. The iron and steel stocks were weak with the exception of American Hoop which gained a small fraction. The railroads generally showed uniform gains and the local traction stocks and People's Gas were quiet and inclined to be firm. Metropolitan Street Railway rose a point, but Third Avenue yielded a fraction.

A further rise in Sugar to 99 induced covering in other specialties and People's Gas, Metropolitan and Third Avenue responded strongly. Trunk line issues were sustained by a demand for Pennsylvania and New York Central. A general selling movement then developed in the industrial group, driving Sugar and People's Gas to the lowest and depressing many other stocks over a point. International Paper was conspicuously weak, reacting 4⅜ and the preferred 1⅞. Standard Rope fell 2⅜ and the income bonds 3⅜. Union Bag and Paper preferred declined 1¼. The railways held pretty well during the drive, Pennsylvania going up to 136. At 11 o'clock a rise in Third Avenue to 57 caused a general hardening all around, Sugar rallying a point.

There was general profit taking by the traders and steady liquidation in special stocks. International Paper pfd. went off 7⅜ to 58, and Tobacco, Third Avenue and Metropolitan Street Ry. lost considerable ground. Weakness in the metal issues and pressure against St. Paul accentuated the downward movement. The bond market was irregular with special weakness in Standard Rope Incomes.

Money on call steady at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¾ for demand and at $4.83 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.84@4.84½ and $4.87½@4.88. Commercial bills, $4.82@4.82½. Silver certificates, 59½@60½c. Bar silver, 59⅝c. Mexican dollars, 47⅜c.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Am. Cotton Oil	33½	33¾	32¾	32¾
Am. Tobacco	104¾	104¾	102½	102¾
Am. Steel Wire	50½	50½	50¼	50¼
Am. St. Wire, com.	54¾	55	53¾	54¼
Am. Sugar	98	98¾	96½	
Atchison, pfd	66¼	66¾	65¾	66
Am. Car & F. Co.	15	15	15	15
B. & O.	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¾
Brooklyn R. T.	68½	67⅝	66¾	67
Burlington	124¾	124	123¾	123¾
C. I. L.	21¾	21¾	21	21
Conti. Tob. Co.	30½	30¾	29¾	30¾
Col. Fuel	43	43¾	43	43¾
Ches. & Ohio	28¾	28¾	28½	28¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	59	59	58¾	58¾
Can. South	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Federal Steel	50¾	51¾	50	51
Fed. Steel pfd.	72¾	72¾	72	72¾
General Electric	124¾	124¾	124	124¾
Hocking	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Hocking pfd.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Ill. Central	113	113	113	113
Louis. & Nashville	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¾
Leather	11¾	11¾	10¾	11¾
Manhattan	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¾
Missouri Pacific	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Miss., K. & T.	34	34	33¾	34
North. Pacific	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
North. Pacific pfd.	74	74	74	74
New York Central	133¾	134¾	133¾	134¾
Nor. & Western	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
N. & W., com.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¾
Ontario & Western	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Pennsylvania	135¾	135¾	134¾	135¾
Pacific Mail	38	38	37¾	38
People's Gas	98¾	98¾	98	98¾
Reading 1st pfd.	59	59	58¾	58¾
Rock Island	107	107¾	106¾	107¾
Rep. S. & I. C.	21¾	21¾	20	20
So. Ry pfd	58	58	57¾	57¾
St. Paul	121¾	122¾	121	121¾
So. Pacific	38	38¾	37¾	38
Tenn. C. & I.	92¾	92¾	91¾	92
Union Pacific	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾
Union Pacific pfd.	74	74	73¾	73¾
Wabash pfd	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Western Union	83	83	83	83
W. L. E.	27	27¾	27	27¾
Third Ave.	56	60	56	59¾

Bonds Strong.

New York, March 6.—Government bonds were strong at the following prices:

U. S. 2's registered	103
U. S. 3's registered	111¼
U. S. 3's coupon	111¼
U. S. 4's (new) registered	137¾
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	137¾
U. S. 4's (old) registered	118¾
U. S. 4's (old) coupon	117¾
U. S. 5's registered	115¾
U. S. 5's coupons	115¾

Oil Market.

Tiona	$1.83
Pennsylvania	1.68
Barnesville	
Corning	1.51
New Castle	1.43
North Lima	1.28
South Lima	1.31
Indiana	1.21
Eclo	1.68

Cotton.

New York, March 6.—Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands, 9 13-16c; middling gulf, 10 1-16c; sales, 965 bales.

New York, March 6.—Although the cotton market advanced 1@2 points this morning on a new fulmination, there was more than enough cotton for sale to meet it, and before 11 o'clock the improvement disappeared. But again the market rallied, although more feebly, and soon after that hour there was a net rise at 1@3 points with trading conservative and the general situation wearing a tired look. Private cables from good sources described the European situation much the same as here at the same time admitting that everything depends upon the attitude of the speculative public.

Wool.

Boston, March 2.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says of the wool trade:

"There has been but very little demand for wool during the past week, the entire sales being only about 2,400,000 pounds. The demand still runs principally to medium and low wools, although a little more inquiry is noticeable for fine wools, and the feeling with reference to the latter is slightly improved. Prices are irregular and on clothing territory wool slightly easier. The London wool sales open next Tuesday, and about 260,000 bales will be offered."

Sales of the week in Boston amounted to 2,149,000 pounds domestic and 242,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 2,391,000 pounds, against a total of 2,371,000 pounds for the previous week and a total of 2,263,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year. Sales since January 1 amount to 20,616,600 pounds, against 23,480,500 pounds for the corresponding time last year.

Tobacco.

Louisville, March 6.—Sales have continued heavy, though the market has been irregular. The change from last week has been very slight except on certain grades of Burley, and the market, on the whole, has been firm and fairly satisfactory. The quality has been poor, and with a flood of common grades, with much in such bad order that sale was imperative, it must be confessed that the market has held up surprisingly well.

The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

Red Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 4.50@ 5.00
Trash (sound)	5.50@ 6.00
Common lugs	6.00@ 6.50
Medium lugs	6.50@ 7.50
Good lugs	7.50@ 8.00
Common leaf (short)	7.50@ 8.00
Common leaf	8.00@ 8.50
Medium leaf	8.50@10.00
Good leaf	10.00@12.50
Fine and selections	12.50@17.50
Colory Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 5.00@ 5.50
Trash (sound)	5.50@ 6.50
Common lugs	6.50@ 7.50
Medium lugs	7.50@ 8.00
Good lugs	8.00@ 9.00
Common leaf (short)	8.00@ 9.50
Common leaf	8.50@ 9.50
Medium leaf	9.50@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@12.50
Fine and selections	15.00
DARK.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 2.50@ 2.75
Trash (sound)	2.75@ 3.00
Common lugs	3.00@ 3.25
Medium lugs	3.25@ 3.75
Good lugs	3.75@ 4.50
Common leaf (short)	4.50@ 5.00
Common leaf	5.00@ 6.00
Medium leaf	6.00@ 7.00
Good leaf	7.00@ 8.50

Unsound, or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 2c lower.